

PEYTO ENERGY TRUST

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

2007

March 27, 2008

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

"**2003 Arrangement**" means the arrangement under the provisions of section 193 of the ABCA among Peyto, Peyto Acquisition Corp. and the Trust which was completed on July 1, 2003 and pursuant to which former holders of common shares of Peyto received Trust Units, and Peyto became an indirect subsidiary of the Trust;

"**2008 Arrangement**" means the arrangement under the provisions of section 193 of the ABCA among the Trust, its subsidiaries and Unitholders which was completed on January 1, 2008 pursuant to which the Internal Reorganization was completed;

"**2003 Trust Structure**" means the Trust's organizational structure following the completion of the 2003 Arrangement, whereby the Trust owned all the POT Securities directly and POT owned all Peyto Securities directly;

"**ABCA**" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), R.S.A. 2000, c. B-9, as amended, including the regulations promulgated thereunder;

"**Administration Agreement**" means the administration agreement dated January 1, 2008 between Peyto AdminCo and the Trustee, on behalf of the Trust;

"**Business Day**" means a day, which is not a Saturday, Sunday or statutory holiday, when banks in the place at which any action is required to be taken hereunder are generally open for the transaction of commercial banking business;

"**Capital Fund**" means the cash flow retained by the Trust from cash otherwise available for distribution which shall be advanced to the Corporation, as the case may be, to finance future acquisitions and development of the Properties;

"**Direct Royalties**" means royalty interests in petroleum and natural gas rights acquired by the Trust from time to time;

"**Distributable Cash**" means all amounts available for distribution during any applicable period to holders of Trust Units;

"**Internal Reorganization**" means the reorganization of the Trust's subsidiaries effective January 1, 2008, whereby all the oil and natural gas assets and liabilities of the Peyto entities were transferred to the Peyto Partnership;

"**LP Units**" or "**Partnership Units**" means the limited partnership units of the Partnership;

"**NRF**" means the new royalty framework announced by the Alberta Government on October 25, 2007;

"**Non-Residents**" means non-residents of Canada within the meaning of the Tax Act;

"**Notes**" means the unsecured subordinated promissory notes of Peyto;

"**NPI**" means the 50% interest in Peyto's Petroleum Substances within, upon or under certain of its Oil and Natural Gas Properties granted pursuant to the NPI Agreement;

"**NPI Agreement**" means the net profit interest agreement entered into between Peyto and the Trust dated July 1, 2003, as amended and restated effective January 31, 2006, providing for the creation of the NPI;

"**Oil and Natural Gas Properties**" or "**Properties**" means the working, royalty or other interests of the Trust, on a consolidated basis, from time to time in any petroleum and natural gas rights, tangibles and miscellaneous interests, including the properties in which the Trust, on a consolidated basis, have an interest as at the date hereof, and properties which may be acquired by the Trust, on a consolidated basis, at a future date, and including the Direct Royalties acquired by the Trust from time to time;

"**Paddock**" means Paddock Lindstrom & Associates Ltd., independent oil and gas reservoir engineers of Calgary, Alberta;

"**Paddock Report**" means the independent engineering evaluation of the Trust's oil, NGL and natural gas interests prepared by Paddock dated February 21, 2008 and effective December 31, 2007, a summary of which is contained herein;

"Permitted Investments" means: (a) loan advances to POT and to the Partnership including loans made in connection with the Capital Fund; (b) interest bearing accounts of certain financial institutions, including Canadian chartered banks and the Trustee; (c) obligations issued or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or any province of Canada or any agency or instrumentality thereof; (d) term deposits, guaranteed investment certificates of deposit or bankers' acceptances of or guaranteed or accepted by any Canadian chartered bank or other financial institution (including the Trustee and any Affiliate of the Trustee), the short term debt or deposits of which have been rated at least A by Standard & Poor's Corporation, or the equivalent by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited; (e) commercial paper rated at least A by Standard & Poor's Corporation, or the equivalent by Canadian Bond Rating Service Inc. or Dominion Bond Rating Service Limited; and (f) investments in bodies corporate, partnerships or trusts directly or indirectly engaged in the oil and natural gas business, including securities of POT;

"Petroleum Substances" means petroleum, natural gas and related hydrocarbons (including condensate and natural gas liquids), and all other substances (including sulphur and its compounds), whether liquid, solid or gaseous and whether hydrocarbon or not, produced in association therewith;

"Peyto" or the **"Corporation"** means Peyto Exploration & Development Corp., a corporation amalgamated under the ABCA;

"Peyto AdminCo" means Peyto Energy Administration Corp., a corporation incorporated under the ABCA;

"Peyto Partnership" or "Partnership" means Peyto Energy Limited Partnership, a limited partnership formed pursuant to the laws of the Province of Alberta;

"Peyto Partnership Agreement" means the limited partnership agreement that governs the Peyto Partnership;

"Peyto Securities" means the common shares of Peyto and the Notes;

"POT" means Peyto Operating Trust, a trust established under the laws of Alberta pursuant to the POT Indenture;

"POT Administration Agreement" means the administration agreement dated January 1, 2008 between Peyto AdminCo and the Trustee, on behalf of POT;

"POT Indenture" means the amended and restated trust indenture dated January 1, 2008 between Valiant Trust Company, the Trust and Peyto AdminCo;

"POT Notes" means the unsecured, subordinated promissory notes issuable by POT to the Trust in connection with the POT Transaction;

"POT Securities" means, collectively, the POT Notes and POT Units;

"POT Transaction" means the series of transactions that resulted in the 2003 Trust Structure;

"POT Unit" means a trust unit of POT;

"Proved Reserves", **"Probable Reserves"**, **"Producing Reserves"**, **"Non-Producing Reserves"** and **"Total Proved Reserves"** have the meanings given to those terms in the Paddock Report;

"Redemption Notes" means notes issued in certain circumstances including by the Trust on a redemption of Trust Units;

"Special Resolution" means a resolution proposed to be passed at a meeting of Unitholders (including an adjourned meeting) duly convened for the purpose and held in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture at which two or more holders of at least 5% of the aggregate number of Trust Units then outstanding are present in person or by proxy and passed by the affirmative votes of the holders of not less than 66 2/3% of the Trust Units represented at the meeting and polled and voted on a poll upon such resolution. For the purposes of determining such percentage, the holder of any Special Voting Right who is present at the meeting shall be regarded as representing outstanding Units equivalent in number to the votes attaching to such Special Voting Right;

"Special Voting Right" means the Special Voting Right of the Trust, issued and certified under the Trust Indenture for the time being outstanding and entitled to the benefits and subject to the limitations set forth therein;

"Special Voting Unit" means special voting units which may be issued by the Trust from time to time entitling the holders thereof to such number of votes at meetings of Unitholders as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of Peyto AdminCo in the resolution authorizing the issuance of any such Special Voting Units;

"Subsequent Investment" includes: (a) investing in securities of POT, the Partnership, or any other subsidiary of the Trust which investments shall be for the purpose of funding the acquisition, development, exploitation and disposition of all types of petroleum and natural gas and energy related assets, including without limitation, facilities of any kind, oil sands interests, electricity or power generating assets and pipeline, gathering, processing and transportation assets (hereinafter referred to as "Energy Assets") and whether effected by Peyto or any other subsidiary of the Trust through an acquisition of assets or an acquisition of shares or other form of ownership interest in any entity the substantial majority of the assets of which are comprised of like assets; (b) acquiring or investing in the securities of any other entity, including without limitation bodies corporate, partnerships or trusts, and borrowing funds or otherwise obtaining credit, including the granting guarantees, for that purpose, for the purpose of directly or indirectly acquiring Energy Assets; (c) acquiring Direct Royalties; (d) making loans or other advances to POT or the Partnership in connection with the Capital Fund; and (e) acquiring royalties in respect of Canadian resource properties as defined in the Tax Act and making any deferred royalty purchase payments which may be required with respect to such royalties; provided however that in no event shall the Trust invest in any royalties which constitute an interest in land or a covenant running with the properties with respect to which such royalties relate;

"Tax Act" means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), as amended;

"Trust" means Peyto Energy Trust, a trust established under the laws of Alberta pursuant to the Trust Indenture. All references to the "Trust", unless the context otherwise requires, are references to Peyto Energy Trust, its predecessors, and its subsidiaries;

"Trust Indenture" means the amended and restated trust indenture between the Trustee, Peyto and Peyto AdminCo made as of January 1, 2008;

"Trust Unit" means a unit of the Trust, each unit representing an equal undivided beneficial interest therein;

"Trustee" means Valiant Trust Company, or such other trustee, as may be appointed, from time to time, of the Trust;

"TSX" means the Toronto Stock Exchange;

"Undeveloped Properties" means the raw undeveloped land of Peyto that was transferred to POT pursuant to the POT Transaction and includes any raw undeveloped land acquired subsequent to the POT Transaction;

"United States" or **"U.S."** means the United States of America; and

"Unitholders" or **"Trust Unitholders"** means the holders from time to time of the Trust Units.

Words importing the singular number only include the plural, and vice versa, and words importing any gender include all genders.

All dollar amounts set forth in this Annual Information Form are in Canadian dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

ABBREVIATIONS

Oil and Natural Gas Liquids

bbls	barrels
Mbbls	thousand barrels
MMbbls	million barrels
NGLs	natural gas liquids
stb	stock tank barrels of oil
Mstb	thousand stock tank barrels of oil
MMboe	million barrels of oil equivalent
boe/d	barrels of oil equivalent per day
bbls/d	barrels of oil per day

Other

BOE or boe	means barrel of oil equivalent, using the conversion factor of 6 mcf of natural gas being equivalent to one bbl of oil. BOEs may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A BOE conversion ration of 6 Mcf: 1 bbl is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.
WTI	means West Texas Intermediate.
°API	means the measure of the density or gravity of liquid petroleum products derived from a specific gravity.
psi	means pounds per square inch.

Natural Gas

Mcf	thousand cubic feet
MMcf	million cubic feet
Bcf	billion cubic feet
Mcf/d	thousand cubic feet per day
MMcf/d	million cubic feet per day
m ³	cubic metres
MMbtu	million British Thermal Units
GJ	Gigajoule

CONVERSION

The following table sets forth certain conversions between Standard Imperial Units and the International System of Units (or metric units).

<u>To Convert From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Multiply By</u>
Mcf	cubic metres	28.174
cubic metres	cubic feet	35.494
bbls	cubic metres	0.159
cubic metres	bbls	6.289
feet	metres	0.305
metres	feet	3.281
miles	kilometres	1.609
kilometres	miles	0.621
acres	hectares	0.405
hectares	acres	2.471
gigajoules	mmbtu	0.950

**YOU SHOULD NOT RELY ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS
BECAUSE THEY ARE INHERENTLY UNCERTAIN**

Certain statements contained in this Annual Information Form constitute forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or the Trust's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "should", "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Trust, and Peyto AdminCo believe the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this Annual Information Form should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this Annual Information Form.

In particular, this Annual Information Form contains forward-looking statements pertaining to the following:

- the performance characteristics of the oil and natural gas assets of the Trust;
- oil and natural gas production levels;
- market prices for oil and natural gas;
- the size of the oil and natural gas reserves;
- projections of market prices and costs and the related sensitivities of distributions;
- supply and demand for oil and natural gas;
- expectations regarding the ability to raise capital and to continually add to reserves through exploration and development and, if applicable, acquisitions;
- treatment under governmental regulatory regimes;
- capital expenditures programs;
- the existence, operation and strategy of the Trust's commodity price risk management program;
- the approximate and maximum amount of forward sales and hedging to be employed by the Trust;
- the impact of Canadian federal and provincial governmental regulation on the Trust; and
- the goal to grow or sustain production and reserves through prudent exploration, management and acquisitions.

The actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this Annual Information Form:

- volatility in market prices for oil and natural gas;
- liabilities inherent in oil and natural gas operations;
- uncertainties associated with estimating oil and natural gas reserves;
- uncertainties associated with its oil and natural gas exploration and development program;
- competition for, among other things, capital, acquisitions of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel;
- incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs;
- geological, technical, drilling and processing problems;
- fluctuations in foreign exchange or interest rates and stock market volatility;
- uncertainties associated with changes in legislation, including but not limited to changes in income tax laws and to oil and natural gas royalty frameworks; and
- the other factors discussed under "*Risk Factors*".

Statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on current estimates and assumptions, that the resources and reserves described can be profitably produced in the future. The foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Neither the Trust nor Peyto AdminCo undertakes any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, except as required by securities law.

PEYTO ENERGY TRUST

General

The Trust is an open-end unincorporated investment trust governed by the laws of the Province of Alberta pursuant to the Trust Indenture. The head and principal office of the Trust is located at Suite 2900, 450 – 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 5H1.

The Trust was formed on May 22, 2003 and commenced operations on July 1, 2003 as a result of the completion of the 2003 Arrangement. Pursuant to the 2003 Arrangement, former holders of common shares of Peyto received Trust Units, and Peyto became an indirect subsidiary of the Trust. Subsequent to the completion of the 2003 Arrangement, the POT Transaction occurred, which resulted in the Trust holding, directly all of the POT Securities and indirectly through POT, the Peyto Securities and the NPI.

On January 1, 2008, the Trust completed the 2008 Arrangement. As a result of this internal reorganization, all of the oil and gas assets of the Trust are now held in the Peyto Partnership, Peyto AdminCo is the administrator of the Trust and POT and Peyto Exploration & Development Corp. is the general partner of the Partnership. Certain subsidiaries of the Trust were amalgamated pursuant to the internal reorganization.

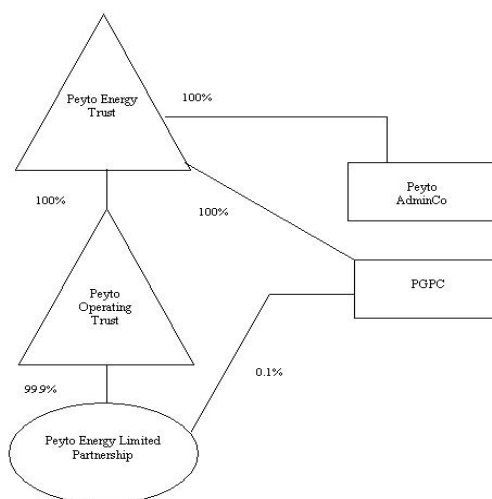
Inter-Corporate Relationships

The following table provides the name, the percentage of voting securities owned by the Trust and the jurisdiction of incorporation, continuance or formation of the Trust's subsidiaries either, direct and indirect, as at the date hereof.

	Percentage of voting securities (directly or indirectly)	Jurisdiction of Incorporation/ Formation
Peyto Operating Trust	100%	Alberta
Peyto Energy Administration Corp.	100%	Alberta
Peyto Exploration & Development Corp.	100%	Alberta
Peyto Energy Limited Partnership	100%	Alberta

Organizational Structure of the Trust

The following diagram describes the inter-corporate relationships among the Trust and its material subsidiaries.



Notes:

- (1) The Unitholders own 100% of the equity of the Trust.
- (2) Distributable Cash will be derived from payments made by POT to the Trust in respect of interest, principal repayments, if any, and income from the POT Securities and income received indirectly from the LP Units.

Summary Description of the Business

Peyto Energy Trust

The principal undertaking of the Trust is to issue Trust Units and to indirectly explore for, acquire and hold interests in petroleum and natural gas properties and assets related thereto. The direct and indirect subsidiaries of the Trust carry on the business of the Trust.

The Trustee may declare payable to the Unitholders all or any part of the income of the Trust. It is currently anticipated that the Trust will make cash distributions to holders of Trust Units from the interest and principal repayments, if any, and income received, directly or indirectly, as applicable, from the POT Securities and the LP Units. See "*Cash Distributions*".

Cash distributions are made on or about the 15th day of each month to Unitholders of record on or about the last calendar day of the immediately preceding month.

Peyto Operating Trust

POT is an open-end, unincorporated investment trust governed by the laws of the Province of Alberta and created pursuant to the POT Indenture. POT was originally established for the purposes of conducting exploration and development activities in respect of Peyto's Undeveloped Properties as well as investing in the securities of Peyto or any other subsidiary of POT. Pursuant to the 2008 Arrangement, among other things, all of POT's oil and natural gas assets were transferred to the Partnership of which POT holds at 99.9% interest.

The Trust is the sole beneficiary of POT. Valiant Trust Company is the trustee of POT. POT is administered by the management of Peyto AdminCo.

The head and principal office of POT is located at 2900, 450 – 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 5H1.

Peyto Energy Administration Corp.

Peyto AdminCo is a corporation incorporated and subsisting pursuant to the provisions of the ABCA. The Trust is the sole shareholder of Peyto AdminCo.

Peyto AdminCo is the administrator of both the Trust and POT pursuant to the Administration Agreement and POT Administration Agreement, respectively.

Peyto AdminCo's registered office is at 1400, 350 – 7th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3N9, and its head and principal office is at 2900, 450 – 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 5H1.

Peyto Exploration & Development Corp.

Peyto is a corporation amalgamated and subsisting pursuant to the provisions of the ABCA. Peyto is the general partner of the Limited Partnership and, on behalf of the Limited Partnership, is actively engaged in the exploration for, and the acquisition, development and production of, oil and natural gas in the Province of Alberta. Pursuant to the 2008 Arrangement, the predecessor corporation to Peyto was involved in two amalgamations. The Trust is the sole common shareholder of Peyto.

Peyto's registered office is at 1400, 350 – 7th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3N9, and its head and principal office is at 2900, 450 – 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 5H1.

Peyto Energy Limited Partnership

The Partnership is a limited Partnership that was formed under the laws of the Province of Alberta pursuant to the Peyto Partnership Agreement. The principal office of the Partnership is 2900, 450– 1st Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2P 5H1. The fiscal period of the Partnership is the calendar year. The Partnership owns, directly or indirectly, all of the oil and natural gas assets of the Trust which it acquired pursuant to the 2008 Arrangement.

The general partner of the Peyto Partnership is Peyto. The respective interests of the partners in the Partnership are as follows:

- (a) POT – approximately 99% limited partnership interest; and

- (b) Peyto – nominal general partnership interest.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

General

The Trust is a Calgary, Alberta based energy trust engaged, through its direct and indirect subsidiaries, in the acquisition, exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas in Western Canada. The Trust's strategy is to enhance Unitholder value through the exploration, discovery and low cost development of oil and natural gas in the Western Canadian sedimentary basin. The Trust's portfolio of assets includes exploration, exploitation and development opportunities located primarily in the Deep Basin of Alberta. Management's current philosophy is to fund its growth and ongoing activities from a conservative mix of internally generated cash flow, bank financing and equity financings.

Background of the Trust

The following is a summary of the business operations of the Trust for the periods shown.

2005

In March 2005, Peyto commissioned its third gas processing plant. This 100% owned and operated gas plant has 10 mmcf/d of capacity and is located in the Cutbank area. A five year major turnaround was conducted on the Sundance Oldman gas plant in July of 2005 which created additional inlet and compression capacity to minimize future downtime during routine maintenance.

During 2005 Peyto drilled and re-entered 120 gross (99 net) natural gas wells. Capital expenditures for 2005 totalled \$358.5 million. The exit production rate for 2005 was 22,300 boed.

At the annual and special meeting of Unitholders held on May 17, 2005, the Unitholders approved a trust unit split on a two for one basis. This trust unit split was accomplished by issuing an additional Unit certificate for each Unit held by Unitholders of record on the close of business on May 31, 2005. On September 8, 2005, Peyto sold 5,000,000 Trust Units at \$30.55 per Trust Unit for net proceeds of \$145,112,500.

2006

During 2006, Peyto drilled 82 gross (66 net) natural gas wells. Capital expenditures for 2006 totalled \$311.9 million. The average production for the year was 22,550 boed and the exit rate was 22,200 boed.

During the year, Peyto expanded its Sundance infrastructure with the commissioning of two 20 MMcf/d gas plants. The Wildhay plant, located due west of the existing Oldman facility, came on stream in March. The Nosehill plant, located east of the existing Oldman facility, came on stream in September. These three Greater Sundance plants are interconnected to provide processing backup.

2007

During 2007, Peyto drilled 48 gross (39.0 net) natural gas wells. Capital expenditures for 2007 totalled \$121.6 million. The average production for the year was 20,668 boepd, the exit rate was 21,005 boepd. During the year, Peyto connected its Chime area production to its Kakwa gas processing facility via a 15km pipeline. At Sundance, contracted liquid volumes began transportation in a sales pipeline that eliminates trucking costs and improves product prices.

On October 25, 2007, the Alberta government released the NRF pertaining to royalties on oil and gas resources including oil sands, conventional oil and gas and coalbed methane. The NRF is scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2009. The NRF was the Alberta government's response to the recommendations put forth by the Alberta Royalty Review Panel. Given the methodology used in the proposed royalty regime, the effect on the Trust's cash flow will be affected by depths and productivity of wells. The actual effect of the Alberta royalty rate changes on the Trust will be determined based on, among other things, the actual legislation enacted, the production rates, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, production mix, service costs and the percentage of production from Alberta after January 1, 2009. See Note 13 under "Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information – Disclosure of Reserves Data – Reserves Data (Forecast Prices and Costs)" for information relating to the possible impact of the NRF.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

Peyto Energy Trust

The Trust is an open-end unincorporated investment trust governed by the laws of the Province of Alberta and created pursuant to the Trust Indenture. The Trust was established for the following purposes:

- (a) to participate in the 2003 Arrangement and the 2008 Arrangement;
- (b) investing in securities of POT, the Partnership or any other subsidiary of the Trust which investments shall be for the purpose of funding the acquisition, development, exploitation and disposition of all types of petroleum and natural gas and energy related assets, including without limitation, facilities of any kind, oil sands interests, electricity or power generating assets and pipeline, gathering, processing and transportation assets (hereinafter referred to as "Energy Assets") and whether effected by POT, the Partnership or any other subsidiary of the Trust through an acquisition of assets or an acquisition of shares or other form of ownership interest in any entity the substantial majority of the assets of which are comprised of like assets;
- (c) acquiring or investing in the securities of any other entity, including without limitation bodies corporate, partnerships or trusts, and borrowing funds or otherwise obtaining credit, including granting guarantees, for that purpose, for the purpose of directly or indirectly acquiring Energy Assets;
- (d) acquiring royalty interests in petroleum and natural gas rights;
- (e) making loans or other advances to POT and/or the Partnership to finance future acquisitions and development of Canadian resource properties;
- (f) acquiring royalties in respect of Canadian resource properties as defined in the Tax Act and making any deferred royalty purchase payments which may be required with respect to such royalties; provided however that in no event shall the Trust invest in any royalties which constitute an interest in land or a covenant running with the properties with respect to which such royalties relate;
- (g) disposing of any part of the property of the Trust, including, without limitation, any securities of Peyto and the Partnership;
- (h) temporarily holding cash and investments for the purposes of paying the expenses and the liabilities of the Trust, making other Permitted Investments as contemplated by the Trust Indenture, paying amounts payable by the Trust in connection with the redemption of any Trust Units, and making distributions to Unitholders;
- (i) paying costs, fees and expenses associated with the foregoing purposes or incidental thereto; and
- (j) engaging in all activities ancillary or incidental to any of those activities set forth in paragraphs (a) through (i), inclusive.

The Trustee is prohibited from acquiring any investment which (a) would result in the cost amount to the Trust of all "foreign property" (as defined in the Tax Act) which is held by the Trust to exceed the amount prescribed by section 5000 of the Tax Regulations or (b) would result in the Trust not being considered either a "unit trust" or a "mutual fund trust" for purposes of the Tax Act.

Peyto Operating Trust

POT is an open-ended unincorporated trust governed by the laws of the Province of Alberta and created pursuant to the POT Indenture. POT was established for the following purposes:

- (a) the direct or indirect conduct and pursuit of, and the participation in the development of exploration of its oil and gas properties and any additional oil and gas properties that are acquired by POT in the future (collectively, the "Oil and Gas Exploration Business") including entering into all of the transactions contemplated by, and all reorganizational steps in relation or ancillary to, the POT Transaction;

- (b) acquiring, holding, transferring, disposing of, investing in, operating and otherwise dealing with assets, securities (whether debt or equity) and other interests or properties of whatever nature or kind of or issued by affiliates, associates or other persons involved, directly or indirectly, in the Oil and Gas Exploration Business and, for greater certainty, POT is expressly authorized to achieve the foregoing purposes to invest, directly or indirectly, in one or more partnerships (whether limited or general) as a partner thereof and to acquire and hold royalty interests and securities of a Peyto entity;
- (c) borrowing at any time and from time to time such sum of money or otherwise incurring such indebtedness, upon such terms and subject to such conditions, for such length of time and for the purposes set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) above and, in order to secure the repayment of any sum so borrowed or indebtedness so incurred, executing and delivering, under seal and otherwise, such notes, bonds or other obligations as may be required, including promissory notes, mortgages, pledges, hypothecations and/or charges upon the assets of POT;
- (d) the guaranteeing of any debts or liabilities, present or future, direct or indirect, absolute or contingent, matured or not of any affiliate of POT pursuant to any credit facility, note indenture, swap, or other instrument for the purposes set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) above;
- (e) without limiting the generality of paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the transfer of any direct or indirect ownership or working interest in, or any asset or property used in connection with, the Oil and Gas Exploration Business to one or more affiliates and the retention of royalty interests in such working interest, asset or property;
- (f) without limiting the generality of paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the acquisition, creation or retention of any other royalty interests related to the Oil and Gas Exploration Business;
- (g) temporarily holding cash and other short term investments in connection with and for the purposes of POT's activities, including paying administration and trust expenses, paying any amounts required in connection with the redemption of POT Units and making distributions to the Trust;
- (h) issuing POT Units and other securities of POT (including securities convertible into or exchangeable for POT Units or other securities of POT, or warrants, special warrants, options or other rights to acquire POT Units or other securities of POT), for the purposes of:
 - (i) obtaining funds to conduct the activities described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, including raising funds for further acquisitions;
 - (ii) repayment of any indebtedness or borrowings of POT;
 - (iii) establishing and implementing rights plans, distribution reinvestment plans, POT Unit purchase plans, and incentive option and other compensation plans, if any, established by POT;
 - (iv) carrying out any of the transactions contemplated by the POT Transaction; and
 - (v) making non-cash distributions as contemplated by the POT Indenture, including distributions pursuant to distribution reinvestment plans, if any, established by POT;
- (i) repurchasing, redeeming, transferring, consolidating or canceling POT Units or other securities of POT, subject to the provisions of the POT Indenture and applicable law; and
- (j) engaging in all activities ancillary or incidental to any of those activities set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

provided that, after the effective time of the 2008 Arrangement, the purposes and activity of POT listed above were limited to those operations and activities of mutual fund trusts described in paragraphs 132(6)(b)(ii) and (iii) of the Tax Act.

Peyto Energy Limited Partnership

The Limited Partnership is actively engaged in the business of oil and gas exploration, development, acquisition and production primarily in the province of Alberta.

Principal Properties

See "*Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information – Other Oil and Gas Information – Oil and Gas Properties*".

INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

The oil and natural gas industry is subject to extensive controls and regulations governing its operations (including land tenure, exploration, development, production, refining, transportation, and marketing) imposed by legislation enacted by various levels of government and with respect to pricing and taxation of oil and natural gas by agreements among the governments of Canada and Alberta, all of which should be carefully considered by investors in the oil and gas industry. It is not expected that any of these controls or regulations will affect the Trust's operations in a manner materially different than they would affect other oil and gas companies of similar size. All current legislation is a matter of public record and the Trust is unable to predict what additional legislation or amendments may be enacted. Outlined below are some of the principal aspects of legislation, regulations and agreements governing the oil and gas industry.

Pricing and Marketing Oil and Natural Gas

The producers of oil are entitled to negotiate sales contracts directly with oil purchasers, with the result that the market determines the price of oil. Oil prices are primarily based on worldwide supply and demand. The specific price depends in part on oil quality, prices of competing fuels, distance to the markets, the value of refined products, the supply/demand balance, and other contractual terms. Oil exporters are also entitled to enter into export contracts with terms not exceeding one year in the case of light crude oil and two years in the case of heavy crude oil, provided that an order approving such export has been obtained from the National Energy Board of Canada (the "NEB"). Any oil export to be made pursuant to a contract of longer duration (to a maximum of 25 years) requires an exporter to obtain an export licence from the NEB and the issuance of such licence requires the approval of the Governor in Council.

The price of natural gas is determined by negotiation between buyers and sellers. Natural gas exported from Canada is subject to regulation by the NEB and the Government of Canada. Exporters are free to negotiate prices and other terms with purchasers, provided that the export contracts must continue to meet certain other criteria prescribed by the NEB and the Government of Canada. Natural gas (other than propane, butane and ethane) exports for a term of less than two years or for a term of two to 20 years (in quantities of not more than 30,000 m³/day), must be made pursuant to an NEB order. Any natural gas export to be made pursuant to a contract of longer duration (to a maximum of 25 years) or a larger quantity requires an exporter to obtain an export licence from the NEB and the issuance of such licence requires the approval of the Governor in Council.

The government of Alberta also regulates the volume of natural gas that may be removed from this province for consumption elsewhere based on such factors as reserve availability, transportation arrangements, and market considerations.

Pipeline Capacity

Although pipeline expansions are ongoing, the lack of firm pipeline capacity continues to affect the oil and natural gas industry and limit the ability to produce and to market natural gas production. In addition, the pro rationing of capacity on the inter provincial pipeline systems also continues to affect the ability to export oil and natural gas.

The North American Free Trade Agreement

The North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA") among the governments of Canada, United States of America, and Mexico became effective on January 1, 1994. NAFTA carries forward most of the material energy terms that are contained in the Canada United States Free Trade Agreement. In the context of energy resources, Canada continues to remain free to determine whether exports of energy resources to the United States or Mexico will be allowed, provided that any export restrictions do not: (i) reduce the proportion of energy resources exported relative to domestic use (based upon the proportion prevailing in the most recent 36 month period); (ii) impose an export price higher than the domestic price subject to an exception with respect to certain voluntary measures which only restrict the volume of exports; and (iii) disrupt normal channels of supply. All three countries are prohibited from imposing minimum or maximum export or import price requirements, provided, in the case of export price requirements, prohibition in any circumstances in which any other form of quantitative restriction is prohibited, and in the case of import price requirements, such requirements do not apply with respect to enforcement of countervailing and anti dumping orders and undertakings.

NAFTA contemplates the reduction of Mexican restrictive trade practices in the energy sector by 2010 and prohibits discriminatory border restrictions and export taxes. NAFTA also contemplates clearer disciplines on regulators to ensure fair

implementation of any regulatory changes and to minimize disruption of contractual arrangements and avoid undue interference with pricing, marketing and distribution arrangements, which is important for Canadian natural gas exports.

Provincial Royalties and Incentives

General

In addition to federal regulation, each province has legislation and regulations which govern land tenure, royalties, production rates, environmental protection, and other matters. The royalty regime is a significant factor in the profitability of crude oil, natural gas liquids, sulphur, and natural gas production. Royalties payable on production from lands other than Crown lands are determined by negotiations between the mineral owner and the lessee, although production from such lands is subject to certain provincial taxes and royalties. Crown royalties are determined by governmental regulation and are generally calculated as a percentage of the value of the gross production. The rate of royalties payable generally depends in part on prescribed reference prices, well productivity, geographical location, field discovery date, method of recovery, and the type or quality of the petroleum product produced. Other royalties and royalty like interests are, from time to time, carved out of the working interest owner's interest through non public transactions. These are often referred to as overriding royalties, gross overriding royalties, net profits interests, or net carried interests.

Occasionally the governments of the western Canadian provinces create incentive programs for exploration and development. Such programs often provide for royalty rate reductions, royalty holidays, and tax credits, and are generally introduced when commodity prices are low. The programs are designed to encourage exploration and development activity by improving earnings and cash flow within the industry. Royalty holidays and reductions would reduce the amount of Crown royalties paid by oil and gas producers to the provincial governments and would increase the net income and funds from operations of such producers. However, the trend in recent years has been for provincial governments to eliminate, amend or allow such incentive programs to expire without renewal, and consequently few such incentive programs are currently operative.

Alberta

In Alberta, oil and natural gas entities are granted the right to explore, produce and develop petroleum and natural gas resources in exchange for royalties, bonus bid payments and rents. Currently, the amount of royalties that are payable is influenced by the oil production, density of the oil, and the vintage of the oil. Originally, the vintage classified oil as "new oil" and "old oil" depending on when the oil pools were discovered. If the pool was discovered prior to March 31, 1974 it is considered "old oil", if it was discovered after March 31, 1974 and before September 1, 1992, it is considered "new oil". The Alberta government introduced in 1992 a Third Tier Royalty with a base rate of 10% and a rate cap of 25% for oil pools discovered after September 1, 1992. The new oil royalty reserved to the Crown has a base rate of 10% and a rate cap of 30%. The old oil royalty reserved to the Crown has a base rate of 10% and a rate cap of 35%.

The royalty reserved to the Crown in respect of natural gas production, subject to various incentives, is between 15% and 30%, in the case of new natural gas, and between 15% and 35%, in the case of old natural gas, depending upon a prescribed or corporate average reference price. Natural gas produced from qualifying intervals in eligible gas wells spudded or deepened to a depth below 2,500 metres is also subject to a royalty exemption, the amount of which depends on the depth of the well.

Oil sands projects are subject to a specific regulation made effective July 1, 1997, and expiring June 30, 2009, which, among other things, determines the Crown's share of crude and processed oil sands products.

Regulations made pursuant to the Mines and Minerals Act (Alberta) provided various incentives for exploring and developing oil reserves in Alberta. However, the Alberta Government announced in August of 2006 that four royalty programs were to be amended, a new program was to be introduced and the Alberta Royalty Tax Credit Program ("ARTC") was to be eliminated, effective January 1, 2007. The programs affected by this announcement are: (i) Deep Gas Royalty Holiday; (ii) Low Productivity Well Royalty Reduction; (iii) Reactivated Well Royalty Exemption; and (iv) Horizontal Re Entry Royalty Reduction. The program being introduced is the Innovative Energy Technologies Program (the "IETP") which is intended to promote the producers' investment in research, technology and innovation for the purposes of improving environmental performance while creating commercial value. The IETP provides royalty reductions which are presumed to reduce financial risk. Alberta Energy will be the one to decide which projects qualify and the level of support that will be provided. The deadline for the IETP's third round of applications was May 31, 2007. The successful applicants have not yet been announced and it appears, based on the previous two rounds, that the selection process can take at least 8 months.] The technical information gathered from this program is to be made public once a two year confidentiality period expires.

On October 25, 2007, the Alberta government released the NRF containing the government's proposals for Alberta's new royalty regime which is scheduled to be effective on January 1, 2009. The proposed NRF includes new royalty formulas for conventional

oil and natural gas that will operate on sliding scales that are determined by commodity prices and well productivity. Substantial legislative, regulatory and systems updates will be introduced before changes become fully effective in January 2009. See "Risk Factors – New Alberta Royalty Regime".

Land Tenure

Crude oil and natural gas located in the western provinces is owned predominantly by the respective provincial governments. Provincial governments grant rights to explore for and produce oil and natural gas pursuant to leases, licences, and permits for varying terms from two years, and on conditions set forth in provincial legislation including requirements to perform specific work or make payments. Oil and natural gas located in such provinces can also be privately owned and rights to explore for and produce such oil and natural gas are granted by lease on such terms and conditions as may be negotiated.

Environmental Regulation

The oil and natural gas industry is currently subject to environmental regulations pursuant to a variety of provincial and federal legislation. Such legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on the release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations. In addition, such legislation requires that well and facility sites be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of provincial authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of such requirements may result in suspension or revocation of necessary licenses and authorizations, civil liability for pollution damage, and the imposition of material fines and penalties.

Environmental legislation in the Province of Alberta has been consolidated into the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act (Alberta) (the "EPEA"), which came into force on September 1, 1993, and the Oil and Gas Conservation Act (Alberta) (the "OGCA"). The EPEA and OGCA impose stricter environmental standards, require more stringent compliance, reporting and monitoring obligations, and significantly increased penalties. In 2006, the Alberta Government enacted regulations pursuant to the EPEA to specifically target sulphur oxide and nitrous oxide emissions from industrial operations including the oil and gas industry. In addition, the reduction emission guidelines outlined in the Climate Change and Emissions Management Amendment Act came into effect on July 1, 2007. Under this legislation, Alberta facilities emitting more than 100,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases a year must reduce their emissions intensity by 12%. Industries have three options to choose from in order to meet the reduction requirements outlined in this legislation, and these are: (i) by making improvement to operations that result in reductions; (ii) by purchasing emission credits from other sectors or facilities that have emissions below the 100,000 tonne threshold and are voluntarily reducing their emission; or (iii) by contributing to the Climate Change and Emissions Management Fund. Industries can either choose one of these options or a combination thereof. The Trust will be committed to meeting its responsibilities to protect the environment wherever it operates and anticipates making increased expenditures of both a capital and an expense nature as a result of the increasingly stringent laws relating to the protection of the environment, and will be taking such steps as required to ensure compliance with the EPEA and similar legislation in other jurisdictions in which it operates. The Trust believes that it is in material compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. The Trust also believes that it is reasonably likely that the trend towards stricter standards in environmental legislation and regulation will continue.

In January 24, 2008, the Alberta Government announced a new climate change action plan that will cut Alberta's projected 400 million tonnes of emissions in half by 2050. This plan is based on three areas: (i) carbon capture and storage, which will be mandatory for in situ oil sand facilities that use heavy fuels for steam generation; (ii) energy conservation and efficiency; and (iii) greening production through increased investment in clean energy technology, including supporting research on new oil sands extraction processes, as well as the funding of projects that reduce the cost of separating CO₂ from other emissions supporting carbon capture and storage.

In December, 2002, the Government of Canada ratified the Kyoto Protocol ("Protocol"). The Protocol calls for Canada to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 6% below 1990 "business as usual" levels between 2008 and 2012. Given revised estimates of Canada's normal emissions levels, this target translates into an approximately 40% gross reduction in Canada's current emissions. It is questionable, based on the Updated Action Plan announced by the federal government (see below), that the Kyoto target of 6% below 1990 emission levels will be enforced in Canada. Bill C 288, which is intended to ensure that Canada meets its global climate change obligations under the Kyoto Protocol, was passed by the House of Commons on February 14, 2007. On April 26, 2007, the Federal Government released its Action Plan to Reduce Greenhouse Gases and Air Pollution (the "Action Plan") also known as ecoACTION which includes the regulatory framework for air emissions. This Action Plan covers not only large industry, but regulates the fuel efficiency of vehicles and the strengthening of energy standards for a number of energy using products.

The Government of Canada and the Province of Alberta released on January 31, 2008 the final report of the Canada-Alberta ecoENERGY Carbon Capture and Storage Task Force, which recommends among others: (i) incorporating carbon capture and

storage into Canada's clean air regulations; (ii) allocating new funding into projects through competitive process; and targeting research to lower the cost of technology.

In order to strengthen the Action Plan, on March 10, 2008, the Government of Canada released "Turning the Corner – Taking Action to Fight Climate Change" (the "Updated Action Plan") which provides some additional guidance with respect to the Government's plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020 and by 60% to 70% by 2050.

The Updated Action Plan is primarily directed towards industrial emissions from certain specified industries including the oil sands, oil and gas and refining. The Updated Action Plan is intended to create a carbon emissions trading market, including an offset system, to provide incentive to reduce greenhouse gas emission and establish a market price for carbon. There are mandatory reductions of 18% from the 2006 baseline starting in 2010 and an additional 2% in subsequent years for existing facilities. This target will be applied to regulated sectors on a facility-specific, sector-wide or corporate basis; in the case of oil sands production, petroleum refining, natural gas pipelines and upstream oil and gas the target will be considered facility-specific (sectors in which the facilities are complex and diverse, or where emissions are affected by factors beyond the control of the facility operator). Emissions from new facilities, which are those built between 2004 and 2011, will be based on a cleaner fuel standard to encourage continuous emissions intensity reductions over time, and will be granted a 3-year grace period during which no emissions intensity targets will apply. Targets will begin to apply on the fourth year of commercial operation and the baseline will be the third year's emissions intensity, with a 2% continuous annual emission intensity improvement required. The definition of new facility also includes greenfield facilities, major expansions constituting more than a 25% increase in a facility's physical capacity, as well as transformations to a facility that involve significant changes to its processes. For upstream oil and gas and natural gas pipelines, it will be applied using a sector-specific approach. For the oil sands, its application will be process-specific, oil sands plants built in 2012 and later, those which use heavier hydrocarbons, up-graders and in-situ production will have mandatory standards in 2018 that will be based on carbon capture and storage.

In the following regulated sectors, the Updated Action Plan will apply only to facilities exceeding a minimum annual emissions threshold: (i) 50,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year for natural gas pipelines; (ii) 3,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per upstream oil and gas facilities; and (iii) 10,000 boe/d/company. These proposed thresholds are significantly stricter than the current Alberta regulatory threshold of 100,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year per facility.

Four separate compliance mechanisms are provided in respect of the above targets: Technology Fund contributions, offset credits, clean development credits and credits for early action. The most significant of these compliance mechanisms, at least initially, will be the Technology Fund and for which regulated entities will be able to contribute in order to comply with emissions intensity reductions. The contribution rate will increase over time, beginning at \$15 for the 2010-12 period, rising to \$20 in 2013, and thereafter increasing at the nominal rate of GDP growth. Contribution limits will correspondingly decline from 70% in 2010 to 0% in 2018. Monies raised through contributions to the Technology Fund will be used to invest in technology to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Alternatively, regulated entities may be able to receive credits for investing in large-scale and transformative projects at the same contribution rate and under similar requirements as mentioned above.

The offset system is intended to encourage emissions reductions from activities outside of the regulated sphere, allowing non-regulated entities to participate in and benefit from emissions reduction activities. In order to generate offset credits, project proponents must propose and receive approval for emissions reduction activities that will be verified before offset credits will be issued to the project proponent. Those credits can then be sold to regulated entities for use in compliance or non-regulated purchasers that wish to either cancel the offset credits or bank them for future use or sale.

Under the Updated Action Plan, regulated entities will also be able to purchase credits created through the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol. The purchase of such Emissions Reduction Credits will be restricted to 10% of each firm's regulatory obligation, with the added restriction that credits generated through forest sink projects will not be available for use in complying with the Canadian regulations.

Finally, a one-time credit of up to 15 Mt worth of emissions credits will be awarded to regulated entities for emissions reduction activities undertaken between 1992 and 2006. These credits will be both tradable and bankable.

Given the evolving nature of the debate related to climate change and the control of greenhouse gases and resulting requirements, it is not currently possible to predict either the nature of those requirements or the impact on the Corporation and its operations and financial condition at this time. As the legislation has not been finalized, the effect on the Trust's operations cannot be determined at this time.

STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATA AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

The statement of reserves data and other oil and gas information set forth below (the "Statement") is dated March 27, 2008. The effective date of the Statement is December 31, 2007 and the preparation date of the Statement is February 21, 2008. The Report of Management and Directors on Reserves Data and Other Information on Form 51-101F3 and the Report on Reserves Data by Paddock on Form 51-101F2 are attached at Schedules A and B, respectively, to this Annual Information Form.

Disclosure of Reserves Data

The reserves data set forth below (the "Reserves Data") is based upon an evaluation by Paddock with an effective date of December 31, 2007 contained in the Paddock Report. The Reserves Data summarizes the oil, liquids and natural gas reserves of the Trust and the net present values of future net revenue for these reserves using constant prices and costs and forecast prices and costs. The Reserves Data conforms with the requirements of National Instrument 51-101 Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101") and in accordance with the COGE Handbook. Additional information not required by NI 51-101 has been presented to provide continuity and additional information which we believe is important to the readers of this information. Peyto Energy Trust engaged Paddock to provide an evaluation of proved and proved plus probable reserves and no attempt was made to evaluate possible reserves.

All of the Trust's reserves are in Canada and, specifically, in the province of Alberta and British Columbia.

Some values set forth below may not add due to rounding.

It should not be assumed that the estimates of future net revenues presented in the tables below represent the fair market value of the reserves. There is no assurance that the forecast prices and costs assumptions will be attained and variances could be material.

Reserves Data (Forecast Prices and Costs)

SUMMARY OF OIL AND GAS RESERVES AND NET PRESENT VALUES OF FUTURE NET REVENUE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

Reserves Category	RESERVES									
	Light and Medium Oil		Heavy Oil		Solution Gas		Natural Gas		Natural Gas Liquids	
	Gross (Mbbbl)	Net (Mbbbl)	Gross (Mbbbl)	Net (Mbbbl)	Gross (MMcuf)	Net (MMcuf)	Gross (MMcuf)	Net (MMcuf)	Gross (Mbbbl)	Net (Mbbbl)
Proved										
Developed Producing	1,090	1,018	-	-	44	33	496,065	419,179	15,452	10,079
Developed Non-Producing	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,642	13,244	453	295
Undeveloped	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,870	94,859	3,396	2,190
Total Proved	1,090	1,018			44	33	623,577	527,281	19,301	12,564
Probable	172	156			16	12	202,994	169,546	6,424	4,126
Total Proved Plus Probable	1,262	1,175			60	45	826,571	696,827	25,725	16,690
	NET PRESENT VALUES OF FUTURE NET REVENUE									
	Before Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year)					After Income Taxes Discounted at (%/year)				
	0	5	10	15	20	0	5	10	15	20
	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)
Proved										
Developed Producing	4,693,784	2,514,664	1,718,867	1,326,944	1,094,604	3,667,255	2,010,068	1,399,294	1,095,724	914,305
Developed Non-Producing	139,901	61,715	34,922	23,470	17,562	104,465	45,773	25,663	17,071	12,644
Undeveloped	848,267	389,492	217,497	133,848	85,881	634,118	286,396	155,042	90,741	53,712
Total Proved	5,681,952	2,965,871	1,971,286	1,484,262	1,198,047	4,405,838	2,342,238	1,579,999	1,203,537	980,662
Probable	1,889,897	737,202	390,084	244,474	168,122	1,414,205	546,439	284,339	174,068	116,156
Total Proved Plus Probable	7,571,850	3,703,073	2,361,369	1,728,736	1,366,169	5,820,044	2,888,676	1,864,338	1,377,605	1,096,818

TOTAL FUTURE NET REVENUE (UNDISCOUNTED) AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007

Reserves Category	Revenue (M\$)	Royalties (M\$)	Operating Costs (M\$)	Development Costs (M\$)	Well Abandonment Costs (M\$)	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (M\$)	Income Taxes (M\$)	Future Net Revenue After Income Taxes (M\$)
Proved Reserves	8,641,066	1,473,748	1,260,370	168,680	56,315	5,681,952	1,276,114	4,405,838
Proved Plus Probable Reserves	11,637,219	2,018,269	1,656,990	320,973	69,137	7,571,850	1,751,806	5,820,044

FUTURE NET REVENUE BY PRODUCTION GROUP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007

Reserves Category	Production Group	Future Net Revenue Before Income Taxes (Discounted At 10%/Year) (M\$)	(\$/bbl or \$/MCF)
Proved Reserves	Light and Medium Crude Oil (including solution gas and other by-products)	1,956	48.61
	Heavy Oil (including solution gas and other by-products)	0	0.00
	Natural Gas (including by-products but excluding solution gas and by-products from oil wells)	1,842,615	3.49
Proved Plus Probable Reserves	Light and Medium Crude Oil (including solution gas and other by-products)	2,444	42.71
	Heavy Oil (including solution gas and other by-products)	0	0.00
	Natural Gas (including by-products but excluding solution gas from oil wells)	2,219,817	3.19

Note: Net revenue does not include other income (i.e. processing income).

Definitions and Other Notes

In the tables set forth above in "Disclosure of Reserves Data" and elsewhere in this Annual Information Form the following definitions and other notes are applicable:

1. **"Gross"** means:
 - (a) in relation to the Trust's interest in production and reserves, its "Trust gross reserves", which are the Trust's interest (operating and non-operating) share before deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interest of the Trust;
 - (b) in relation to wells, the total number of wells in which the Trust has an interest; and
 - (c) in relation to properties, the total area of properties in which the Trust has an interest.
2. **"Net"** means:
 - (a) in relation to the Trust's interest in production and reserves, its "Trust gross reserves", which are the Trust's interest (operating and non-operating) share after deduction of royalties obligations, plus the Trust's royalty interest in production or reserves;
 - (b) in relation to wells, the number of wells obtained by aggregating the Trust's working interest in each of its gross wells; and
 - (c) in relation to the Trust's interest in a property, the total area in which the Trust has an interest multiplied by the working interest owned by the Trust.
3. Definitions used for reserve categories are as follows:

The following definitions apply to both estimates of individual reserves entities and the aggregate of reserves for multiple entities.

Reserve Categories

Reserves are estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations, from a given date forward, based on

- (a) analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical and engineering data;
- (b) the use of established technology; and
- (c) specified economic conditions (see the discussion of "*Economic Assumptions*" below).

Reserves are classified according to the degree of certainty associated with the estimates.

- (d) Proved reserves are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves.
- (e) Probable reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

"Economic Assumptions" will be the prices and costs used in the estimate, namely:

- (f) constant prices and costs as at the last day of the Trust's financial year; and
- (g) forecast prices and costs.

Development and Production Status

Each of the reserve categories (proved and probable) may be divided into developed and undeveloped categories:

- (h) Developed reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells and installed facilities or, if facilities have not been installed, that would involve a low expenditure (for example, when compared to the cost of drilling a well) to put the reserves on production. The developed category may be subdivided into producing and non-producing.
 - (i) Developed producing reserves are those reserves that are expected to be recovered from completion intervals open at the time of the estimate. These reserves may be currently producing or, if shut-in, they must have previously been on production, and the date of resumption of production must be known with reasonable certainty.
 - (ii) Developed non-producing reserves are those reserves that either have not been on production, or have previously been on production, but are shut-in, and the date of resumption of production is unknown.
- (i) Undeveloped reserves are those reserves expected to be recovered from known accumulations where a significant expenditure (for example, when compared to the cost of drilling a well) is required to render them capable of production. They must fully meet the requirements of the reserves classification (proved, probable) to which they are assigned.

In multi-well pools it may be appropriate to allocate total pool reserves between the developed and undeveloped categories or to subdivide the developed reserves for the pool between developed producing and developed non-producing. This allocation should be based on the estimator's assessment as to the reserves that will be recovered from specific wells, facilities and completion intervals in the pool and their respective development and production status.

Levels of Certainty for Reported Reserves

The qualitative certainty levels referred to in the definitions above are applicable to individual reserve entities (which refers to the lowest level at which reserves calculations are performed) and to reported reserves (which refers to the highest level sum of individual entity estimates for which reserves are presented). Reported reserves should target the following levels of certainty under a specific set of economic conditions:

- (j) at least a 90 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimated proved reserves; and
- (k) at least a 50 percent probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves.

A qualitative measure of the certainty levels pertaining to estimates prepared for the various reserves categories is desirable to provide a clearer understanding of the associated risks and uncertainties. However, the majority of reserves estimates will be prepared using deterministic methods that do not provide a mathematically derived quantitative measure of probability. In principle, there should be no difference between estimates prepared using probabilistic or deterministic methods.

4. Forecast prices and costs

Future prices and costs that are:

- (a) generally acceptable as being a reasonable outlook of the future; and
- (b) if and only to the extent that, there are fixed or presently determinable future prices or costs to which the Trust is legally bound by a contractual or other obligation to supply a physical product, including those for an extension period of a contract that is likely to be extended, those prices or costs rather than the prices and costs referred to in paragraph (a).

The forecast summary table under "*Pricing Assumptions*" identifies benchmark reference pricing that apply to the Trust.

5. Future income tax expenses estimate:

- (a) making appropriate allocations of estimated unclaimed costs and losses carried forward for tax purposes;
- (b) without deducting estimated future costs that are not deductible in computing taxable income;
- (c) taking into account estimated tax credits and allowances;
- (d) applying to the future pre-tax net cash flows relating to the Trust's oil and gas activities the appropriate year-end statutory rates, taking into account future tax rates already legislated.

6. "Development costs" means costs incurred to obtain access to reserves and to provide facilities for extracting, treating, gathering and storing the oil and gas from reserves. More specifically, development costs, including applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of development activities, are costs incurred to:

- (a) gain access to and prepare well locations for drilling, including surveying well locations for the purpose of determining specific development drilling sites, clearing ground draining, road building, and relocating public roads, gas lines and power lines, pumping equipment and wellhead assembly;
- (b) drill and equip development wells, development type stratigraphic test wells and service wells, including the costs of platforms and of well equipment such as casing, tubing, pumping equipment and wellhead assembly;
- (c) acquire, construct and install production facilities such as flow lines, separators, treaters, heaters, manifolds, measuring devices and production storage tanks, natural gas cycling and processing plants, and central utility and waste disposal systems; and
- (d) provide improved recovery systems.

7. "Development well" means a well drilled inside the established limits of an oil and gas reservoir, or in close proximity to the edge of the reservoir, to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

8. "Exploration costs" means costs incurred in identifying areas that may warrant examination and in examining specific areas that are considered to have prospects that may contain oil and gas reserves, including costs of drilling exploratory wells and exploratory type stratigraphic test wells. Exploration costs may be incurred both before acquiring the related

property and after acquiring the property. Exploration costs, which include applicable operating costs of support equipment and facilities and other costs of exploration activities, are:

- (a) costs of topographical, geochemical, geological and geophysical studies, rights of access to properties to conduct those studies, and salaries and other expenses of geologists, geophysical crews and others conducting those studies;
- (b) costs of carrying and retaining unproved properties, such as delay rentals, taxes (other than income and capital taxes) on properties, legal costs for title defence, and the maintenance of land and lease records;
- (c) dry hole contributions and bottom hole contributions;
- (d) costs of drilling and equipping exploratory wells; and
- (e) costs of drilling exploratory type stratigraphic test wells.

9. "Exploration well" means a well that is not a development well, a service well or a stratigraphic test well.
10. "Service well" means a well drilled or completed for the purpose of supporting production in an existing field. Wells in this class are drilled for the following specific purposes: gas injection (natural gas, propane, butane or flue gas), water injection, steam injection, air injection, salt water disposal, water supply for injection, observation or injection for combustion.
11. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
12. The estimates of future net revenue presented in the tables above do not represent fair market value.
13. The Alberta government announced on October 25, 2007 the NRF which is proposed to take effect on January 1, 2009. The NRF includes a proposal to simplify the royalty formula for natural gas that will operate on a sliding scale based on well productivity, commodity prices, and depth. The effect of the NRF on the value of Peyto's reserves is not expected to be material.

Pricing Assumptions

The following sets forth the benchmark reference prices, as at December 31, 2007, reflected in the Reserves Data. These price assumptions were provided to the Trust by Paddock, the Trust's independent qualified reserves evaluator.

SUMMARY OF PRICING AND INFLATION RATE ASSUMPTIONS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007
FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

Year	OIL				NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS					Inflation Rates ⁽¹⁾ %/Year	Exchange Rate ⁽²⁾ (\$US/\$Cdn)
	WTI Cushing Oklahoma (\$US/bbl)	Edmonton Par Price (\$Cdn/bbl)	Hardisty Heavy 12° API (\$Cdn/bbl)	Cromer Medium 29.3° API (\$Cdn/bbl)	Natural Gas Aeco Gas Price (\$Cdn/MMBtu)	Condensate (\$Cdn/BBL)	Butane (\$Cdn/BBL)	Propane (\$Cdn/BBL)	Ethane (\$Cdn/BBL)		
Forecast 2007											
2008	90.00	88.75	64.75	82.54	6.80	88.75	71.00	53.25	21.51	2	1.00
2009	88.00	86.73	64.73	80.65	7.28	86.73	69.38	52.04	23.06	2	1.00
2010	84.00	82.70	62.70	76.91	7.43	82.70	66.16	49.62	23.53	2	1.00
2011	82.00	80.67	60.27	75.03	7.58	80.67	64.54	48.40	24.00	2	1.00
2012	80.00	78.65	57.84	73.14	7.73	78.65	62.92	47.19	24.48	2	1.00
2013	81.60	80.22	59.00	74.60	7.88	80.22	64.18	48.13	24.97	2	1.00
2014	83.23	81.82	60.18	76.10	8.04	81.82	65.46	49.09	25.47	2	1.00
2015	84.90	83.46	61.38	77.62	8.20	83.46	66.77	50.08	25.97	2	1.00
2016	86.59	85.13	62.61	79.17	8.36	85.13	68.10	51.08	26.49	2	1.00
2017	88.33	86.83	63.86	80.75	8.53	86.83	69.47	52.10	27.02	2	1.00
2018	90.09	88.57	65.14	82.37	8.70	88.57	70.86	53.14	27.56	2	1.00
Thereafter	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%	+2%	2	1.00

Notes:

- (1) Inflation rates for forecasting prices and costs.
- (2) Exchange rates used to generate the benchmark reference prices in this table.

Weighted average historical prices realized by the Trust for the year ended December 31, 2007, were \$8.42/mcf for natural gas, \$67.88/bbl for crude oil and natural gas liquids.

Reconciliations of Changes in Reserves and Future Revenue

RECONCILIATION OF TRUST GROSS (WORKING INTEREST) RESERVES BY PRINCIPAL PRODUCT TYPE FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

Factors	Light and Medium Oil			Heavy Oil			Natural Gas			Natural Gas Liquids		
	Proved (Mbbbl)	Probable (Mbbbl)	Proved Plus Probable (Mbbbl)	Proved (Mbbbl)	Probable (Mbbbl)	Proved Plus Probable (Mbbbl)	Proved (Bcf)	Probable (Bcf)	Proved Plus Probable (Bcf)	Proved (Mbbbl)	Probable (Mbbbl)	Proved Plus Probable (Mbbbl)
December 31, 2006	1,382	207	1,589	-	-	-	587.7	226.5	814.2	19,343	6,836	26,179
Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.2	2.5	54.7	1,693	114	1,807
Improved Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Revision	(196)	(35)	(231)	-	-	-	(9.1)	(29.8)	(38.9)	(1,361)	(555)	(1,916)
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.2	3.8	34.0	845	34	879
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Factors	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1)	(5)	(6)
Production	(96)	-	(96)	-	-	-	(37.4)	-	(37.4)	(1,217)	-	(1,217)
December 31, 2007	1,090	172	1,262	-	-	-	623.6	203.0	826.6	19,301	6,424	25,725

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RECONCILIATION OF TRUST NET RESERVES (NET OF ROYALTIES) BY PRINCIPAL PRODUCT TYPE FORECAST PRICES AND COSTS

Factors	Light and Medium Oil			Heavy Oil			Natural Gas			Natural Gas Liquids		
	Net Proved (Mbbbl)	Net Probable (Mbbbl)	Net Proved Plus Probable (Mbbbl)	Net Proved (Mbbbl)	Net Probable (Mbbbl)	Net Proved Plus Probable (Mbbbl)	Net Proved (Bcf)	Net Probable (Bcf)	Net Proved Plus Probable (Bcf)	Net Proved (Mbbbl)	Net Probable (Mbbbl)	Net Proved Plus Probable (Mbbbl)
December 31, 2006	1,284	186	1,470	-	-	-	495.2	189.0	684.1	13,408	4,718	18,126
Extensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.3	1.4	46.7	1,121	45	1,166
Improved Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Revision	(197)	(30)	(227)	-	-	-	(7.0)	(24.4)	(31.4)	(1,636)	(693)	(2,329)
Discoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.8	3.5	28.3	513	62	576
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispositions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Factors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(6)	(7)
Production	(69)	-	(69)	-	-	-	(31.0)	-	(31.0)	(841)	-	(841)
December 31, 2007	1,018	156	1,175	-	-	-	527.3	169.5	696.8	12,564	4,126	16,690

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Additional Information Relating to Reserves Data

Undeveloped Reserves

The following tables set forth the proved undeveloped reserves and the probable undeveloped reserves, each by product type, attributed to the Trust in the most recent three financial years and, in the aggregate, before that time.

Proved Undeveloped Reserves

The Trust's proved undeveloped reserves are comprised mainly of wells that are budgeted and scheduled to be drilled in the next 2 years. The Trust also has proved undeveloped reserves behind pipe (mostly up-hole zones) which will be brought on production

once the primary zones have been depleted. Where there is economical justification to accelerate production from secondary zones, the Trust will often proceed to re-complete the subject well bores or drill twin wells for secondary zones.

Year	Light and Medium Oil (Mbbbl)		Heavy Oil (Mbbbl)		Natural Gas (MMcf)		Natural Gas Liquids (Mbbbl)	
	1 st Attributed	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾	1 st Attributed	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾	1 st Attributed	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾	1 st Attributed	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾
Prior to 2005	-	-	-	-	41,422	61,452	1,256	2,030
2005	-	-	-	-	43,700	75,742	851	1,602
2006	-	-	-	-	29,233	77,513	600	1,730
2007	-	-	-	-	30,359	94,859	742	2,190

Note:

(1) Cumulative at Year End = Residual Cumulative of Previous Year plus 1st Attributed.

Probable Undeveloped Reserves

The Trust's probable additional reserves are comprised of performance wedges due to optimistic recoveries from producing wells (approximately 57%), step out drilling locations, and bypassed zones, which are deemed too probabilistic to be classified as proved. The Trust typically assigns probable reserves to undrilled locations that are scheduled to be drilled in the next 24 months. The Trust has historically been highly successful converting these probable assignments to proven producing entities.

Year	Light and Medium Oil (Mbbbl)		Heavy Oil (Mbbbl)		Natural Gas (MMcf)		Natural Gas Liquids (Mbbbl)	
	1 st Attributed	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾	1 st Attributed	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾	1 st Attributed	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾	1 st Attributed	Cumulative at Year End ⁽¹⁾
Prior to 2005	-	-	-	-	52,608	93,837	1,836	3,264
2005	-	-	-	-	74,635	116,195	1,488	2,718
2006	-	-	-	-	35,933	111,816	681	1,726
2007	-	-	-	-	14,526	94,843	330	2,016

Note:

(2) Cumulative at Year End = Residual Cumulative of Previous Year plus 1st Attributed.

Future Development Costs

The following table sets forth development costs deducted in the estimation of the Trust's future net revenue attributable to the reserve categories noted below.

Year	Forecast Prices and Costs			
	Proved Reserves		Proved Plus Probable Reserves	
	0%	10%	0%	10%
	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)	(M\$)
2008	101,479	96,192	146,407	138,903
2009	26,019	22,430	77,387	67,012
2010	37,329	29,407	75,391	59,392
2011	0	0	16	11
2012	0	0	65	42
Thereafter	3,853	860	21,756	3,369
Total	168,680	148,889	320,971	268,729
Change from 2006	2,647	1,094	(38,660)	(38,773)

The Trust anticipates that funding for the future development costs will include internally generated cash flow, debt and equity financing.

Other Oil and Gas Information

Oil and Gas Properties

The following is a description of the Trust's principal oil and natural gas properties on production or under development as at January 1, 2008. The term "net", when used to describe the Trust's share of production, means the total of the Trust's working interest share before deduction of royalties owned by others. Reserve amounts are stated, before deduction of royalties, at January 1, 2008, based on escalating cost and price assumptions (gross) as evaluated in the Paddock Report (see "*Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information*"). Unless otherwise specified, gross and net acres and well count information are as at January 1, 2008. Information in respect of current production is average production, net to the Trust, for the month of March 2008, except where otherwise indicated. The estimate of reserves and future net revenue for individual properties may not reflect the same confidence level as estimates of reserves and future net revenue for all properties due to the effects of aggregation.

General

Peyto operates in three core areas, namely Greater Sundance, Smoky/Kakwa and the Cutbank areas of Alberta. Within the Greater Sundance area two sub-areas have been emerging. Those areas, Nosehill and Wildhay, saw major infrastructure expansion during 2007 with the construction of two new gas plants. The total capital expenditure for 2007 was \$118 million.

Greater Sundance Area

The Greater Sundance area is located 50 kilometers west of Edson, Alberta, from Township 53–56 and Range 19-24 west of the fifth meridian. Peyto began its operations in this area in the spring of 1999. This area now encompasses the Sundance, Oldman, Wildhay and Nosehill fields and is generally referred to as the "Greater Sundance area".

Peyto has an average 74% working interest in 156,000 gross (115,082 net) acres of land and operates 98% of its production in the area.

The geology of the area is characterized by multi-zone potential for liquid-rich natural gas. Peyto currently produces gas from the Belly River, Cardium, Viking, Notikewin, Bluesky and Cadomin formations. The majority of Peyto's current production comes from the Cardium formation, which exists as low permeability blanket sand.

During 2007, Peyto spent \$97 million in capital to drill, case, complete, equip and tie-in 32.2 new net wells in the Greater Sundance area. Included in this capital is its proportionate share of land and seismic acquisition costs as well as plant costs. Peyto is currently producing approximately 16,600 boe per day of natural gas and natural gas liquids from this area. The Greater Sundance area includes several properties that collectively account for:

- 80% of 2007 capital expenditures
- 80% of 2007 production volume
- 86% of proved and probable reserves at December 31, 2007
- 44% of undeveloped land holding at December 31, 2007

Peyto plans to spend approximately \$105 million of the 2008 capital program in this area. Peyto is planning to drill another 40-45 gross wells in the Greater Sundance area over the 2008 calendar year. The majority of these wells are anticipated to be Cardium, Notikewin and Cadomin producers.

The low permeability in the Cardium, Notikewin and Cadomin sands typically limits the drainage area for a well to less than 320 acres. The Alberta Energy and Utilities Board has approved a reduced well spacing of 160 acres per well along the trend and in the Greater Sundance area. This allows Peyto to conduct additional low risk development infill drilling of up to 4 wells per section.

Peyto owns and operates three 100% working interest gas processing plants located in the Greater Sundance area. One of the plants is located in Oldman (55-21W5), the second one is located in Wildhay (55-23W5) and the third one is located in Nosehill (55-20W5). The majority of the Trust's production is processed through these plants, with 531 gross (448 net) producing zones. Gross natural gas production at the facilities is approximately 111 million cubic feet per day, with natural gas liquids production being approximately 2,900 barrels per day.

Smoky/Kakwa/Chime

The Smoky/Kakwa/Chime area is located 40 km northeast of Grande Cache in Township 58-61 and Range 3-6 west of the sixth meridian. Peyto began operations in the area in the winter of 2002/2003.

Peyto has an average 72% working interest in 33,920 gross (24,408 net) acres of land and operates 96% of its production in the area.

The geology of the area indicates multi-zone potential for liquid-rich natural gas. Peyto currently produces gas from the Belly River, Dunvegan and Cardium formations. The majority of Peyto's current production comes from the Cardium formation, which exists as a low permeability blanket sand.

In 2007, Peyto had drilled and completed 3 wells (2.4 net) in Smoky/Kakwa/Chime. Peyto is currently producing approximately 2,760 boe per day of natural gas and natural gas liquids from this area. The Smoky/Kakwa/Chime area accounted for:

17% of 2007 capital expenditures
12% of 2007 production volume
8% of proved and probable reserves at December 31, 2007
14% of undeveloped land holding at December 31, 2007

Peyto plans to spend approximately \$16 million of the 2008 capital program in this area. Peyto is planning to drill another 4-5 wells in the Smoky/Kakwa/Chime area over the 2008 calendar year. The majority of these wells are anticipated to be Cardium gas wells that exhibit similar characteristics to the existing Kakwa Cardium wells.

Peyto owns a 100% working interest in and operates its gas processing plant in Smoky/Kakwa. The majority of the production from the area is processed through this plant with 39 producing zones currently tied in. Gross production from this facility is approximately 18 mmcf/d of natural gas with approximately 870 bbls/d of natural gas liquids.

Cutbank

The Cutbank area is located 90 km southwest of Grande Prairie, Alberta in Townships 61-64 and Ranges 7-11 west of the sixth meridian. Peyto began operations in this area in early 2004.

Peyto has an average 81% working interest in 28,160 gross (22,741 net) acres of land and operates 95% of its production in the area.

The geology of the area indicates multi-zone potential for liquid-rich natural gas. Peyto currently produces gas from the Belly River, Cardium and Dunvegan formations. The majority of Peyto's current production comes from the Cardium formation, which is characterized by a low permeability blanket sand.

Prior to year end 2007, Peyto had drilled and completed 0 gross (0 net) gas wells in Cutbank. Peyto is currently producing approximately 240 boe per day of natural gas and natural gas liquids from this area. The Cutbank area accounts for:

0% of 2007 capital expenditures
2% of 2007 production volume
1% of proved and probable reserves at December 31, 2007
11% of undeveloped land holding at December 31, 2007

As of the date hereof, Peyto has no spending plans for this area as part of its 2008 capital program.

Peyto owns a 100% working interest in and operates its gas processing plant in Cutbank. The majority of the production from the area is processed through this plant with 17 producing zones currently tied in. Gross production from this facility is approximately 2 mmcf/d of natural gas with approximately 38 bbls/d of natural gas liquids.

Miscellaneous

The Trust has a number of minor working interests in non-operated wells throughout Alberta. These properties account for less than 1% of the Trust's current production. The anticipated capital spending for these areas is minimal.

Oil And Gas Wells

The following table sets forth the number and status of wells in which the Trust has a working interest as at December 31, 2007.

	Oil Wells				Natural Gas Wells			
	Producing		Non-Producing		Producing		Non-Producing	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Alberta	52	5	19	1	532	424	46	37
British Columbia	16	-	30	-	1	-	5	-
Total	68	5	49	1	533	424	51	37

Land Holdings

The following table sets out the Trust's developed and undeveloped land holdings as at December 31, 2007.

	Developed Acres		Undeveloped Acres		Total Acres	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Alberta	130,181	94,440	173,600	122,830	303,781	217,270
British Columbia	4,085	265	4,094	178	8,179	444
Total	134,266	94,705	177,694	123,008	311,960	217,714

Note:

- (1) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Trust expects that rights to explore, develop and exploit 26,929 net acres of its undeveloped land holdings will expire by December 31, 2008 unless the rights are proven eligible for continuation due to production and/or drilling.

Forward Contracts

The Trust is a party to certain off balance sheet derivative financial instruments, including fixed price contracts. The Trust enters into these contracts with well established counter-parties for the purpose of protecting a portion of its future revenues from the volatility of oil and natural gas prices.

A summary of contracts outstanding, as at the date hereof, in respect of the hedging activities are as follows:

Oil:

Period Hedged	Type	Daily Volume	Price (CAD)
January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	200	\$78.55
January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	300	79.05

Natural Gas:

Period Hedged	Type	Daily Volume	Price (CAD)
April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$8.90
April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$8.35
November 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$8.85
November 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$9.06
November 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$9.10
November 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$8.55
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.85

Period Hedged	Type	Daily Volume	Price (CAD)
November 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$6.40
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$6.60
April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$6.82
November 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$6.30
November 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.25
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$6.40
December 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$6.70
November 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.50
November 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.60
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$6.60
April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.05
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$6.80
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.05
November 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$8.00
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.20
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.10
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.20
November 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$8.25
April 1, 2008 to October 31, 2008	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.40
November 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$8.40
November 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$8.65
November 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$9.00
April 1, 2009 to October 31, 2009	Fixed Price	5000	\$7.85

Additional Information Concerning Abandonment and Reclamation Costs

The Trust bases its estimates for the costs of abandonment and reclamation of surface leases, wells, facilities and pipelines on previous experience of management with similar well sites and facility locations. As at December 31, 2007, management expected to incur such costs on 467 net wells. The total of such costs, net of estimated salvage value, expected to be incurred is \$56.3 million (undiscounted) and \$3.3 million (discounted at 10%). Future net revenue figures set forth in this report only include abandonment liabilities for wells assigned reserves. Within the next three financial years, it is expected such costs will total approximately \$851,000 (undiscounted) in aggregate.

Tax Horizon

Subject to the SIFT Rules (described below), any taxable income that would otherwise arise in Peyto or the other affiliated entities will generally accrue in the Trust and will be allocated by the Trust to its unitholders.

Capital Expenditures

The following table summarizes capital expenditures (net of incentives and net of certain proceeds and including capitalized general and administrative expenses) related to the Trust's activities for the year ended December 31, 2007:

Property acquisition costs			0.0
Proved properties	MM	\$	0.0
Unproved properties			0.0
Exploration costs			33.5
Development costs			88.1
Total	MM	\$	<u>121.6</u>

Exploration and Development Activities

The following table sets forth the gross and net exploratory and development wells in which the Trust participated during the year ended December 31, 2007:

	Exploratory Wells		Development Wells	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Oil			2	-
Natural Gas	16	14	30	25
Service	-	-	-	-
Dry	-	-	-	-
Total:	<u>16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>25</u>

For a description of the Trust's most important current and likely exploration and development activities, see "Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information – Other Oil and Gas Information – Oil and Gas Properties".

Production Estimates

The following table sets out the volume of the Trust's production before royalties estimated for the year ended December 31, 2008 which is reflected in the estimate of gross proved reserves and probable reserves disclosed in the tables contained under "Disclosure of Reserves Data".

	Light and Medium Oil <i>(Bbls/d)</i>	Heavy Oil <i>(Bbls/d)</i>	Natural Gas <i>(MMcf/d)</i>	Natural Gas Liquids <i>(Bbls/d)</i>	BOE <i>(BOE/d)</i>
Proved					
Sundance	126	-	89	2,656	17,615
Kakwa	147	-	12	605	2,752
Other	13	-	5	175	1,022
Total Proved 2008	<u>286</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>3,436</u>	<u>21,389</u>
Proved Plus Probable					
Sundance	127	-	94	2,763	18,557
Kakwa	150	-	13	786	3,103
Other	14	-	6	195	1,208
Total P+P 2008	<u>291</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>3,744</u>	<u>22,868</u>

Note:

- (1) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Production History and Prices Received

The following table summarizes certain information in respect of production, product prices received, royalties paid, operating expenses and resulting netback for the periods indicated below:

	2007			
	Quarter Ended			
	Dec. 31	Sept. 30	June 30	Mar. 31
Average Daily Production ⁽¹⁾				
Light and Medium Crude Oil (Bbls/d)	-	-	-	-
Heavy Oil (Bbls/d)	-	-	-	-
Gas (Mcf/d)	104,749	97,000	101,812	106,183
NGLs (Bbls/d)	3,675	3,573	3,540	3,607
Combined (BOE/d)	21,134	19,740	20,509	21,305
Average Price Received				
Light and Medium Crude Oil (\$/Bbl)	-	-	-	-
Heavy Oil (\$/Bbl)	-	-	-	-
Gas (\$/Mcf)	7.67	7.61	8.59	9.77
NGLs (\$/Bbl)	75.23	70.51	65.65	59.79
Combined (\$/BOE)	51.12	50.15	53.98	58.84
Royalties Paid (\$/BOE)	8.78	8.53	9.50	10.60
Production Costs including transportation (\$/BOE)	2.80	3.05	3.27	3.42
Netback Received (\$/BOE)	39.54	38.57	41.21	44.82

Notes:

- (1) Before deduction of royalties.
(2) Light and Medium Crude Oil production is included in NGLs production.
(3) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The following table indicates the Trust's average daily production from its important fields, and in total, for the year ended December 31, 2007. It is noted the Chime area, included as "Other Properties" last year is now part of the Greater Kakwa area.

	Light and Medium Crude Oil (Bbls/d)	Heavy Oil (Bbls/d)	Gas (Mcf/d)	NGLS (Bbls/d)	BOE (BOE/d)
Sundance	14	-	85,255	2,734	16,957
Kakwa	1	-	12,274	732	2,779
Cutbank	22	-	1,980	36	388
Other Properties	16	-	2,907	40	541
Total Alberta	53	-	102,417	3,542	20,665
Total British Columbia	4	-	-	-	4
Total	57	-	102,417	3,542	20,669

Note:

- (1) Numbers may not add due to rounding.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESPECTING PEYTO ENERGY TRUST

Trust Units

An unlimited number of Trust Units may be created and issued pursuant to the Trust Indenture. As of the date hereof, there are 105,920,194 Trust Units issued and outstanding. Each Trust Unit shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote at any meeting of the holders of Trust Units and represents an equal fractional undivided beneficial interest in any distribution from the Trust (whether of Distributable Cash, net realized capital gains or other amounts) and in any net assets of the Trust in the event of termination or winding-up of the Trust. All Trust Units outstanding from time to time shall be entitled to equal shares of any distributions by the Trust, and in the event of termination or winding-up of the Trust, in any net assets of the Trust. All Trust Units shall rank among themselves equally and rateably without discrimination, preference or priority. Each Trust Unit is transferable, subject to compliance with applicable Canadian securities laws, is not subject to any conversion or pre-emptive rights and entitles the holder thereof to require the Trust to redeem any or all of the Trust Units held by such holder (see "*Redemption Right*").

The Trust Units do not represent a traditional investment and should not be viewed by investors as "shares" in either POT, Peyto or the Trust. As holders of Trust Units in the Trust, the Unitholders will not have the statutory rights normally associated with ownership of shares of a corporation including, for example, the right to bring "oppression" or "derivative" actions. The price per Trust Unit will be a function of anticipated distributable income from POT and the Partnership and the ability of POT and the Partnership to effect long term growth in the value of the Trust. The market price of the Trust Units will be sensitive to a variety of market conditions including, but not limited to, interest rates, commodity prices and the ability of the Trust to acquire additional assets. Changes in market conditions may adversely affect the trading price of the Trust Units.

The Trust Units are not "deposits" within the meaning of the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (Canada)* and are not insured under the provisions of that Act or any other legislation. Furthermore, the Trust is not a trust company and, accordingly, is not registered under any trust and loan company legislation as it does not carry on or intend to carry on the business of a trust company.

Special Voting Rights

In order to allow the Trust flexibility in pursuing corporate acquisitions, the Trust Indenture allows for the creation of Special Voting Rights which will enable the Trust to provide voting rights to holders of exchangeable shares that may be issued by Peyto or other direct or indirect subsidiaries of the Trust in connection with exchangeable share transactions.

An unlimited number of Special Voting Rights may be created and issued pursuant to the Trust Indenture. Holders of Special Voting Rights shall not be entitled to any distributions of any nature whatsoever from the Trust and shall be entitled to attend at meetings of Unitholders and to such number of votes at meetings of Unitholders as may be prescribed by the board of directors of Peyto AdminCo in the resolution authorizing the issuance of any Special Voting Rights. Except for the right to attend and vote at meetings of the Unitholders, the Special Voting Rights shall not confer upon the holders thereof any other rights.

Unitholders Limited Liability

The Trust Indenture provides that no Unitholder, in its capacity as such, shall incur or be subject to any liability in contract or in tort or of any other kind whatsoever to any person in connection with the Trust Fund (as defined in the Trust Indenture) or the

obligations or the affairs of the Trust or with respect to any act performed by the Trustee or by any other person pursuant to the Trust Indenture or with respect to any act or omission of the Trustee or any other person in the performance or exercise, or purported performance or exercise, of any obligation, power, discretion or authority conferred upon the Trustee or such other person hereunder or with respect to any transaction entered into by the Trustee or by any other person pursuant to the Trust Indenture. The Trust Indenture also provides that no Unitholder shall be liable to indemnify the Trustee or any such other person with respect to any such liability or liabilities incurred by the Trustee or by any such other person or persons or with respect to any taxes payable by the Trust or by the Trustee or by any other person on behalf of or in connection with the Trust. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent that any Unitholders are found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be subject to any such liability, such liability shall be enforceable only against, and shall be satisfied only out of, the Trust Fund and the Trust (to the extent of the Trust Fund) is liable to, and shall indemnify and save harmless any Unitholder against any costs, damages, liabilities, expenses, charges or losses suffered by any Unitholder from or arising as a result of such Unitholder not having any such limited liability.

The Trust Indenture provides that all contracts signed by or on behalf of the Trust must contain a provision to the effect that such obligation will not be binding upon Unitholders personally. Notwithstanding the terms of the Trust Indenture, Unitholders may not be protected from liabilities of the Trust to the same extent a shareholder is protected from the liabilities of a corporation. Personal liability may also arise in respect of claims against the Trust (to the extent that claims are not satisfied by the Trust) that do not arise under contracts, including claims in tort, claims for taxes and possibly certain other statutory liabilities. The possibility of any personal liability to Unitholders of this nature arising is considered unlikely in view of the fact that the sole activity of the Trust is to hold securities, and all of the business operations currently carried on by the Trust will be carried on by the Partnership and Peyto, directly or indirectly.

The activities of the Trust and its direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries will be conducted, upon the advice of counsel, in such a way and in such jurisdictions as to avoid as far as possible any material risk of liability to the Unitholders for claims against the Trust including by obtaining appropriate insurance, where available, for the operations of having contracts signed by or on behalf of the Trust include a provision that such obligations are not binding upon Unitholders personally.

On July 1, 2004, the *Income Trusts Liability Act* (Alberta) came into force. This act created a statutory limitation of the liability of unitholders of Alberta income trusts such as the Trust. The legislation provides that a unitholder will not be, as a beneficiary, liable for any act, default, obligation or liability of the trustee that arises after the legislation came into force.

Issuance of Trust Units

The Trust Indenture provides that Trust Units, including rights, warrants, special warrants and other securities to purchase, to convert into or to exchange into Trust Units, may be created, issued, sold and delivered on such terms and conditions and at such time or times as the board of directors of Peyto may determine. The Trust Indenture also provides that Peyto may authorize the creation and issuance of debentures, notes and other evidences of indebtedness of the Trust which debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness may be created and issued from time to time on such terms and conditions, to such persons and for such consideration as Peyto may determine.

Cash Distributions

The Trustee may, upon the recommendation of Peyto AdminCo, as administrator, declare payable to the Unitholders all or any part of the net income of the Trust, less all expenses and liabilities of the Trust due and accrued and which are chargeable to the net income of the Trust. In addition, Unitholders may, at the discretion of the board of directors of Peyto AdminCo, receive distributions in respect of repayments of principal on the POT Notes made by POT to the Trust before the maturity of the POT Notes.

The initial cash distribution was paid to Unitholders of record on July 31, 2003 and was paid on August 15, 2003. It is expected that cash distributions will be made on the 15th day of each month to Unitholders of record on the immediately preceding Distribution Record Date.

Amended Distribution Reinvestment and Optional Trust Unit Purchase Plan

A plan has been established to provide Unitholders who are residents of Canada (within the meaning of the Tax Act) with a method to reinvest cash distributions by purchasing additional Trust Units and to purchase additional Trust Units. Effective September 30, 2006, the Amended Distribution Reinvestment and Optional Trust Unit Purchase Plan was suspended. For further information, please see www.peyto.com.

Redemption Right

Trust Units are redeemable at any time on demand by the holders thereof upon delivery to the Trust of the certificate or certificates representing such Trust Units, accompanied by a duly completed and properly executed notice requiring redemption. Upon receipt of the notice to redeem Trust Units by the Trust, the holder thereof shall only be entitled to receive a price per Trust Unit (the "Market Redemption Price") equal to the lesser of: (a) 90% of the "market price" of the Trust Units on the principal market on which the Trust Units are quoted for trading during the 10 trading day period commencing immediately after the date on which the Trust Units are tendered to the Trust for redemption; and (b) the closing market price on the principal market on which the Trust Units are quoted for trading on the date that the Trust Units are so tendered for redemption.

For the purposes of this calculation, "market price" will be an amount equal to the simple average of the closing price of the Trust Units for each of the trading days on which there was a closing price; provided that, if the applicable exchange or market does not provide a closing price but only provides the highest and lowest prices of the Trust Units traded on a particular day, the market price shall be an amount equal to the simple average of the average of the highest and lowest prices for each of the trading days on which there was a trade; and provided further that if there was trading on the applicable exchange or market for fewer than five of the 10 trading days, the market price shall be the simple average of the following prices established for each of the 10 trading days: the average of the last bid and last ask prices for each day on which there was no trading; the closing price of the Trust Units for each day that there was trading if the exchange or market provides a closing price; and the average of the highest and lowest prices of the Trust Units for each day that there was trading, if the market provides only the highest and lowest prices of Trust Units traded on a particular day. The closing market price shall be: an amount equal to the closing price of the Trust Units if there was a trade on the date; an amount equal to the average of the highest and lowest prices of the Trust Units if there was trading and the exchange or other market provides only the highest and lowest prices of Trust Units traded on a particular day; and the average of the last bid and last ask prices if there was no trading on the date.

The Market Redemption Price payable by the Trust in respect of any Trust Units tendered for redemption during any calendar month shall be satisfied by way of cheque payable on the last day of the calendar month following the month in which the Trust Units were tendered for redemption. The entitlement of Unitholders to receive a cheque upon the redemption of their Trust Units is subject to the limitation that the total amount payable by the Trust in respect of such Trust Units and all other Trust Units tendered for redemption in the same calendar month shall not exceed \$100,000 provided that, Peyto AdminCo may, in its sole discretion, waive such limitation in respect of any calendar month. If this limitation is not so waived, the Market Redemption Price payable by the Trust in respect of Trust Units tendered for redemption in such calendar month shall be paid on the last day of the calendar month following such month as follows: (a) firstly, by the Trust distributing POT Notes, or such other series of promissory notes of POT as POT may issue to the Trust in payment of the POT Notes (the "Other POT Notes"), having an aggregate principal amount equal to the aggregate Market Redemption Price of the Trust Units tendered for redemption, and (b) secondly, to the extent that the Trust does not hold POT Notes and/or Other POT Notes having a sufficient principal amount outstanding to effect such payment, by the Trust issuing Redemption Notes to the Unitholders who exercised the right of redemption having an aggregate principal amount equal to any such shortfall, which Redemption Notes shall have terms and conditions substantially identical to those of the POT Notes and/or Other POT Notes.

If at the time Trust Units are tendered for redemption by a Unitholder, the outstanding Trust Units are not listed for trading on the TSX or the TSX Venture Exchange and are not traded or quoted on any other stock exchange or market which Peyto AdminCo considers, in its sole discretion, provides representative fair market value price for the Trust Units or the normal trading of the outstanding Trust Units is suspended or halted on any stock exchange on which the Trust Units are listed for trading or, if not so listed, on any market on which the Trust Units are quoted for trading, on the date that such Trust Units tendered for redemption are tendered for redemption or for more than five trading days during the 10 trading day period, commencing immediately after the date on which such Trust Units tendered for redemption were tendered for redemption then such Unitholders shall, instead of the Market Redemption Price, be entitled to receive a price per Trust Unit (the "Appraised Redemption Price") equal to 90% of the fair market value thereof as determined by Peyto AdminCo as at the date on which such Trust Units were tendered for redemption. The aggregate Appraised Redemption Price payable by the Trust in respect of Trust Units tendered for redemption in any calendar month shall be paid on the last day of the third following month following the month in which such Trust Units were tendered for redemption by, at the option of the Trust: (a) a cash payment; or (b) a distribution of POT Notes and/or Other POT Notes and/or Redemption Notes as described above.

It is anticipated that this redemption right will not be the primary mechanism for holders of Trust Units to dispose of their Trust Units. POT Notes, Other POT Notes or Redemption Notes which may be distributed in specie to Unitholders in connection with a redemption will not be listed on any stock exchange and no market is expected to develop in such POT Notes, Other POT Notes or Redemption Notes. POT Notes, Other POT Notes and Redemption Notes may not be qualified investments for trusts governed by registered retirement savings plans, registered retirement income funds, deferred profit sharing plans and registered education savings plans.

Non-Resident Ownership Constraint

At no time may non-residents of Canada (within the meaning of the Tax Act) be the beneficial owners of more than 49 percent of the Trust Units then outstanding. The Trustee or Transfer Agent (as defined herein) may require declarations as to the jurisdictions in which beneficial owners of Trust Units are resident. If the Transfer Agent or Peyto AdminCo becomes aware that the beneficial owners of 49 percent or more of the Trust Units then outstanding are, or may be, non-residents or that such a situation is imminent, the Transfer Agent or Peyto AdminCo (as applicable) will advise the Trustee and the Trustee may, or upon receiving a direction from the Trustee the Transfer Agent may, make a public announcement thereof and neither the Trustee nor the Transfer Agent shall accept a subscription for Trust Units from or issue or register a transfer of Trust Units to a person unless the person provides a declaration that the person is not a non-resident of Canada. If, notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trustee or Transfer Agent determines that 49 percent or more of the Trust Units are held by non-residents, the Trustee may, or the Transfer Agent may upon receiving a direction from the Trustee and suitable indemnity from the Trust, send a notice to non-resident holders of Trust Units, as applicable, chosen in inverse order to the order of acquisition or registration or in such other manner as the Trustee or Transfer Agent (as the case may be) may consider equitable and practicable, requiring such non-resident holders to sell their Trust Units or a specified portion thereof within a specified period of not less than 60 days. If the Unitholders receiving such notice have not sold the specified number of Trust Units or provided the Trustee with satisfactory evidence that they are not non-residents of Canada within such period, the Trustee (or the Transfer Agent on the direction of the Trustee) may on behalf of such Unitholders sell such Trust Units and, in the interim, shall suspend the voting and distribution rights attached to such Trust Units. Upon such sale the Unitholders thereby affected shall cease to be holders of Trust Units and their rights shall be limited to receiving the net proceeds of sale of such Trust Units. No liability shall accrue to the Trust or the Trustee if the Trust Units of non-resident Unitholders are sold at a loss to such Unitholder.

Meetings of Unitholders

The Trust Indenture provides that meetings of Unitholders must be called and held for, among other matters, the election or removal of the Trustee, the appointment or removal of the auditors of the Trust, the approval of amendments to the Trust Indenture (except as described under "*Amendments to the Trust Indenture*"), the sale of the property of the Trust as an entirety or substantially as an entirety, and the commencement of winding-up the affairs of the Trust. Meetings of Unitholders will be called and held annually for, among other things, the election of the directors of Peyto AdminCo and Peyto and the appointment of the auditors of the Trust. At every third meeting of Unitholders, Unitholders will be asked to reappoint, or appoint the successor to, the Trustee of the Trust.

A meeting of Unitholders may be convened at any time and for any purpose by the Trustee and must be convened, except in certain circumstances, if requisitioned by the holders of not less than 20% of the Trust Units then outstanding by a written requisition. A requisition must, among other things, state in reasonable detail the business purpose for which the meeting is to be called.

Unitholders may attend and vote at all meetings of Unitholders either in person or by proxy and a proxyholder need not be a Unitholder. Two persons present in person or represented by proxy and representing in the aggregate at least 5% of the votes attaching to all outstanding Trust Units shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all such meetings. For the purposes of determining such quorum, the holders of any issued Special Voting Rights who are present at the meeting shall be regarded as representing outstanding Trust Units equivalent in number to the votes attaching to such Special Voting Rights.

The Trust Indenture contains provisions as to the notice required and other procedures with respect to the calling and holding of meetings of Unitholders in accordance with the requirements of applicable laws.

Exercise of Voting Rights

The Trust Indenture prohibits the Trustee from voting, or causing to be voted, as the case may be, the POT Units, the shares of Peyto, the LP Units or the shares of AdminCo with respect to (a) the election of a trustee or directors of POT or Peyto, respectively, (b) the appointment of auditors of POT, the Partnership, AdminCo or Peyto, or (c) the approval of POT's or the Partnership's financial statements (if required by applicable legislation), except in accordance with an Ordinary Resolution adopted at an annual meeting of Unitholders (provided, however, that the election of a trustee of POT shall be approved at every third annual meeting of Unitholders) .

The Trustee is also prohibited from voting, or causing to be voted, as the case may be, the POT Units or LP Units to authorize:

- (a) any sale, lease or other disposition of, or any interest in, all or substantially all of the assets of POT or the Partnership, except in conjunction with an internal reorganization of the direct or indirect assets of POT or the Partnership as a result of which either POT or the Partnership or the Trust has the same, or substantially similar

interest, whether direct or indirect, in the assets as the interest, whether direct or indirect, that it had prior to the reorganization;

- (b) any statutory amalgamation, merger or other transaction of the Partnership with any other partnership, corporation or any amalgamation, merger or other transaction, as the case may be, of POT with any other entity, except in conjunction with an internal reorganization as referred to in paragraph (a) above;
- (c) any statutory arrangement involving the Partnership or any arrangement involving POT, except in conjunction with an internal reorganization as referred to in paragraph (a) above;
- (d) any amendment to the articles of Peyto or AdminCo to increase or decrease the minimum or maximum number of directors;
- (e) any material amendment to the partnership agreement of the Partnership to change the authorized share capital or amend the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to any class of LP Units in a manner which may be prejudicial to the Trust, provided, however, that the Trustee shall have the authority to take such steps as may be necessary to amend the partnership agreement to create a class or classes of exchangeable Partnership Units; or
- (f) any material amendment to the trust indenture of POT to change the authorized capital or amend the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the POT Units or any other class of POT's securities in a manner which may be prejudicial to the Trust;

without the approval of the Unitholders by Special Resolution at a meeting of Unitholders called for that purpose.

Trustee

Valiant Trust Company is the trustee of the Trust. The Trustee is responsible for, among other things, accepting subscriptions for Trust Units and issuing Trust Units pursuant thereto and maintaining the books and records of the Trust and providing timely reports to holders of Trust Units. The Trust Indenture provides that the Trustee shall exercise its powers and carry out its functions thereunder as Trustee honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Trust and the Unitholders and, in connection therewith, shall exercise that degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent trustee would exercise in comparable circumstances.

The initial term of the Trustee's appointment expired on the third annual meeting of Unitholders. The Unitholders reappointed Valiant Trust Company as Trustee for an additional three year term at the 2006 annual and special meeting of Unitholders. The Unitholders shall reappoint or appoint a successor to the Trustee at the annual meeting of Unitholders three years following each reappointment or appointment of the successor to the Trustee. The Trustee may resign on giving not less than 60 days' notice in writing to Peyto AdminCo. The Trustee may also be removed by Special Resolution of the Unitholders. Such resignation or removal shall not become effective until (a) the appointment of, and acceptance of such appointment by, a new Trustee in the place of the resigning Trustee or the Trustee to be removed, and (b) a legal and valid assumption by the new Trustee of all obligations of the Trustee related thereto in the same capacities as the resigning Trustee or the Trustee to be removed.

Delegation of Authority, Administration and Trust Governance

The Trust is not managed by a third party manager. The Trust is managed by the management of Peyto AdminCo. The Trustee, on behalf of the Trust, has entered into the Administration Agreement pursuant to which Peyto will provide certain administrative services and facilities to the Trust.

The board of directors of Peyto AdminCo has generally been delegated the significant management decisions of the Trust. In particular, the Trustee has delegated to Peyto responsibility for any and all matters relating to the following: (a) an offering of securities of the Trust; (b) ensuring compliance with all applicable laws, including in relation to an offering of securities of the Trust; (c) all matters relating to the content of any documents relating to an offering of securities of the Trust, the accuracy of the disclosure contained therein, and the certification thereof; (d) all matters concerning the terms of, and amendment from time to time of, the material contracts of the Trust; (e) all matters concerning any subscription agreement or underwriting or agency agreement providing for the sale or issue of Trust Units or securities convertible for or exchangeable into Trust Units or rights to Trust Units; (f) all matters concerning the Arrangement; (g) all matters relating to the redemption of Trust Units; (h) all matters relating to the voting rights on any investments of the Trust; (i) all matters relating to the specific powers and authorities as set forth in the Trust Indenture; (j) the adoption of a Unitholder rights plan and other miscellaneous matters relating to the

maximization of Unitholder value; and (k) all matters relating to amending the Partnership's partnership agreement articles to create a class or classes of exchangeable Partnership units.

Liability of the Trustee

The Trustee, its directors, officers, employees, shareholders and agents shall not be liable to any Unitholders or any other person, in tort, contract or otherwise, in connection with any matter pertaining to the Trust or the property of the Trust, arising from the exercise by the Trustee of any powers, authorities or discretion conferred under the Trust Indenture, including, without limitation, any action taken or not taken in good faith in reliance on any documents that are, prima facie, properly executed, any depreciation of, or loss to, the property of the Trust incurred by reason of the sale of any asset, any inaccuracy in any evaluation provided by any appropriately qualified person, any reliance on any such evaluation, any action or failure to act of Peyto AdminCo, or any other person to whom the Trustee has, with the consent of Peyto AdminCo, delegated any of its duties hereunder, or any other action or failure to act (including failure to compel in any way any former trustee to redress any breach of trust or any failure by Peyto AdminCo to perform its duties under or delegated to it under the Trust Indenture or any other contract), unless such liabilities arise out of the negligence, willful default or fraud of the Trustee or any of its directors, officers, employees, shareholders or agents. If the Trustee has retained an appropriate expert, adviser or legal counsel with respect to any matter connected with its duties under the Trust Indenture or any other contract, the Trustee may act or refuse to act based on the advice of such expert, adviser or legal counsel, and the Trustee shall not be liable for and shall be fully protected from any loss or liability occasioned by any action or refusal to act based on the advice of any such expert, adviser or legal counsel. In the exercise of the powers, authorities or discretion conferred upon the Trustee under the Trust Indenture, the Trustee is and shall be conclusively deemed to be acting as Trustee of the assets of the Trust and shall not be subject to any personal liability for any debts, liabilities, obligations, claims, demands, judgments, costs, charges or expenses against or with respect to the Trust or the property of the Trust. In addition, the Trust Indenture contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee.

Amendments to the Trust Indenture

The Trust Indenture may be amended or altered from time to time by Special Resolution.

The Trustee may, without the approval of any of the Unitholders or any other person, amend the Trust Indenture for the purpose of:

- (a) ensuring the Trust's continuing compliance with applicable laws or requirements of any governmental agency or authority of Canada or of any province;
- (b) ensuring that the Trust will satisfy the provisions of each of subsections 108(2) and 132(6) of the Tax Act as from time to time amended or replaced;
- (c) ensuring that such additional protection is provided for the interests of Unitholders as the Trustee may consider expedient;
- (d) removing or curing any conflicts or inconsistencies between the provisions of the Trust Indenture or any supplemental indenture, any direct royalties sale agreement and any other agreement of the Trust or any offering document pursuant to which securities of the Trust are issued with respect to the Trust, or any applicable law or regulation of any jurisdiction, provided that in the opinion of the Trustee the rights of the Trustee and of the Unitholders are not prejudiced thereby;
- (e) providing for the electronic delivery by the Trust to Unitholders of documents relating to the Trust (including annual and quarterly reports, including financial statements, notices of Unitholder meetings and information circulars and proxy related materials) at such time as applicable securities laws have been amended to permit such electronic delivery in place of normal delivery procedures, provided that such amendments to the Trust Indenture are not contrary to or do not conflict with such laws;
- (f) curing, correcting or rectifying any ambiguities, defective or inconsistent provisions, errors, mistakes or omissions, provided that in the opinion of the Trustee the rights of the Trustee and of the Unitholders are not prejudiced thereby; and
- (g) making any modification in the form of Trust Unit certificate to conform with the provisions of the Trust Indenture, or any other modifications, provided the rights of the Trustee and of the Unitholders are not prejudiced thereby.

Takeover Bid

The Trust Indenture contains provisions to the effect that if a takeover bid is made for the Trust Units and not less than 90% of the Trust Units (other than Trust Units held at the date of the takeover bid by or on behalf of the offeror or associates or affiliates of the offeror) are taken up and paid for by the offeror, the offeror will be entitled to acquire the Trust Units held by Unitholders who did not accept the takeover bid, on the terms offered by the offeror.

Termination of the Trust

The Unitholders may vote to terminate the Trust at any meeting of the Unitholders duly called for that purpose, subject to the following: (a) a vote may only be held if requested in writing by the holders of not less than 20% of the outstanding Trust Units; (b) a quorum of holders of not less than 50% of the issued and outstanding Trust Units is present in person or represented by proxy; and (c) the termination must be approved by Special Resolution of Unitholders.

Unless the Trust is earlier terminated or extended by vote of the Unitholders, the Trustee shall commence to wind-up the affairs of the Trust on December 31, 2099. In the event that the Trust is wound-up, the Trustee will sell and convert into money the property of the Trust in one transaction or in a series of transactions at public or private sale and do all other acts appropriate to liquidate the property of the Trust, and shall in all respects act in accordance with the directions, if any, of the Unitholders in respect of a termination authorized pursuant to the Special Resolution authorizing the termination of the Trust. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, in no event shall the Trust be wound up until any direct royalties shall have been disposed of, and under no circumstances shall any Unitholder come into any possession of any interest in any royalty. After paying, retiring or discharging or making provision for the payment, retirement or discharge of all known liabilities and obligations of the Trust and providing for indemnity against any other outstanding liabilities and obligations, the Trustee shall distribute the remaining part of the proceeds of the sale of the assets together with any cash forming part of the property of the Trust among the Unitholders in accordance with their pro rata share.

Reporting to Unitholders

The financial statements of the Trust will be audited annually by an independent recognized firm of chartered accountants. The audited financial statements of the Trust, together with the report of such chartered accountants, will be mailed by the Trustee to Unitholders and the unaudited interim financial statements of the Trust will be mailed to Unitholders within the periods prescribed by securities legislation. The year end of the Trust shall be December 31.

The Trust will be subject to the continuous disclosure obligations under all applicable securities legislation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESPECTING PEYTO OPERATING TRUST

POT Units

The POT Indenture provides that an unlimited number of POT Units may be created and issued pursuant to the POT Indenture. The holders of POT Units ("POT Unitholders") are entitled to receive distributions on the POT Units in accordance with the terms of the POT Indenture and such other distributions as may be made pursuant to the POT Indenture. In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of POT or other distribution of assets of POT among POT Unitholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, the POT Unitholders will be entitled to participate in the distribution in equal amounts per POT Unit on all of the POT Units at the time outstanding without preference or distinction. The POT Unitholders are entitled to receive notice of and to attend all annual and special meetings of the POT Unitholders and to one (1) vote in respect of each POT Unit held at all such meetings. Each POT Unitholder is entitled to require POT to redeem at the demand of the POT Unitholder all or any part of the POT Units registered in the name of the POT Unitholder at a price determined in accordance with the terms of the POT Indenture. In addition, POT is able to call for redemption all or any part of the outstanding POT Units registered in the name of POT Unitholders at a price determined in accordance with the terms of the POT Indenture.

POT Unitholders Limited Liability

The POT Indenture provides that no POT Unitholder, in its capacity as such, shall incur or be subject to any liability in contract or in tort or of any other kind whatsoever to any person in connection with the Trust Property (as defined in the POT Indenture) or the obligations or the affairs of POT or with respect to any act performed by Valiant Trust Company (the "POT Trustee") or by any other person pursuant to the POT Indenture or with respect to any act or omission of the POT Trustee or any other person in the performance or exercise, or purported performance or exercise, of any obligation, power, discretion or authority conferred upon the POT Trustee or such other person or with respect to any transaction entered into by the POT Trustee or by any other person pursuant to the POT Indenture. The POT Indenture also provides that no POT Unitholder shall be liable to indemnify the

POT Trustee or any such other person with respect to any such liability or liabilities incurred by the POT Trustee or by any such other person or persons or with respect to any taxes payable by POT or by the POT Trustee or by any other person on behalf of or in connection with POT; provided, however, to the extent that, notwithstanding the foregoing, any such liabilities are determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be liabilities of POT Unitholders, such liabilities shall only be enforceable against, and shall be satisfied only out of, the Trust Property. If any POT Unitholder shall be held personally liable as such to any other person in respect of any debt, liability or obligation incurred by or on behalf of POT, or any action taken on behalf of POT, such POT Unitholder shall be entitled to indemnity and reimbursement out of the Trust Property to the full extent of such liability and to the costs of any litigation or any other proceedings in which such liability shall have been determined, including, without limitation, the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel.

The POT Indenture provides that all contracts signed by or on behalf of POT must contain a provision to the effect that such obligation will not be binding upon POT Unitholders personally. Notwithstanding the terms of the POT Indenture, POT Unitholders may not be protected from liabilities of POT to the same extent a shareholder is protected from the liabilities of a corporation. Personal liability may also arise in respect of claims against POT (to the extent that claims are not satisfied by POT) that do not arise under contracts, including claims in tort, claims for taxes and possibly certain other statutory liabilities.

The activities of POT are and will be conducted, upon the advice of counsel, in such a way and in such jurisdictions as to avoid as far as possible any material risk of liability to the POT Unitholders for claims against POT including by obtaining appropriate insurance, where available, for the operations of POT and having contracts signed by or on behalf of POT include a provision that such obligations are not binding upon POT Unitholders personally.

Cash Distributions

POT makes monthly cash distributions to the Trust (as the sole POT Unitholder) to coincide with the making of distributions by the Trust to the Trust Unitholders. The administrator will have discretion as to the amount of income of POT which will be paid or declared payable to POT Unitholders and a portion of said income may be retained by POT and used to conduct exploration and development activities. Accordingly, POT may be taxable if less than its net income is paid or payable to POT Unitholders.

Meetings of POT Unitholders

The POT Indenture provides that meetings of POT Unitholders (being the Trust) must be called and held for, among other matters, electing the POT Trustee, appointing or changing the auditors of POT, any matter under which applicable law or applicable stock exchange rules would require the approval of the POT Unitholders had POT been a reporting issuer in the jurisdictions in which the Trust is a reporting issuer and had the POT Units been listed for trading on the exchanges where the Trust Units are listed for trading, the approval of amendments to the POT Indenture (except as described under "*Amendments to the POT Indenture*"), the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of POT, except in certain circumstances, the authorization of the termination, liquidation or winding-up of POT, except in certain circumstances, and the approval of a combination or merger or similar transaction between POT and any other person that is not an affiliate or associate of POT, in certain circumstances.

POT Notes

The following summary of the material attributes and characteristics of the POT Notes does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of a note indenture (the "Note Indenture") dated July 1, 2003 and made between POT and Valiant Trust Company, as trustee (the "Note Trustee"), which will contain a complete statement of such attributes and characteristics. The POT Notes are issued under the Note Indenture.

Terms and Issue of POT Notes

Pursuant to the POT Transaction, POT Notes were issued by POT to the Trust pursuant to the Note Indenture as partial consideration for the transfer of all of the outstanding securities of Peyto from the Trust to POT. The Note Indenture provides that initially only one global POT Note certificate will be issued which will represent all POT Notes issued under the POT Transaction. The global POT Note certificate was issued to the Note Trustee in trust for the Trust.

The POT Notes are unsecured and bear interest from the date of issue at a rate which is expected to be approximately 5% per annum. Interest is payable for each month during the term on the 10th day of the month following such month, or the next business day if such day is not a business day. The first interest payment was paid on August 10, 2003 for the period commencing on the effective date of the POT Transaction and ending on July 31, 2003.

In contemplation of the possibility that POT Notes may be distributed to Trust Unitholders upon the redemption of their Trust Units, the Note Indenture will provide that if persons other than the Trust (the "Non-Fund Holders") own POT Notes having an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$1,000,000, either the Trust or the Non-Fund Holders shall be entitled, among other things, to require the Note Trustee to exercise the powers and remedies available under the Note Indenture upon an event of default and, with the Trust, the Non-Fund Holders may provide consents, waivers or directions relating generally to the variance of the Note Indenture and the rights of noteholders. The Note Indenture allows the Trust flexibility to delay payments of interest or principal otherwise due to it while payment is made to other noteholders, and to allow other noteholders to be paid out before the Trust. Any delayed payments will be due 5 days after demand.

Ranking

The POT Notes are unsecured debt obligations of POT and will rank *pari passu* with all other unsecured indebtedness of POT, but subordinate to all secured debt.

Events of Default

The Note Indenture provides that any of the following shall constitute an Event of Default: (i) default in payment of the principal of the POT Notes when required; (ii) the failure to pay all of the interest obligations on the POT Notes for a period of 90 days; (iii) if POT has defaulted and a demand for payment has been made under any material instrument, indenture or document evidencing indebtedness of more than \$5 million in the aggregate and POT has failed to remedy such default within applicable curative periods; (iv) certain events of winding-up, liquidation, bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or seizure; (v) default in the observance or performance of any other covenant or condition of the Note Indenture and continuance of such default for a period of 30 days after notice in writing has been given by the Note Trustee to POT specifying such default and requiring POT to rectify the same; (vi) POT ceasing to carry on its business other than as contemplated in this Information Circular; and (vii) material default by POT under material agreements if property having a fair market value in excess of \$5 million in the aggregate is liable to forfeiture or termination.

Trustee

Valiant Trust Company is the initial POT Trustee. The POT Trustee, subject only to the specific limitations contained in the POT Indenture, has, free from any power of control on the part of the Trust, full, absolute and exclusive power, control and authority over the Trust Property and over the affairs of POT to the same extent as if the POT Trustee was the sole and absolute beneficial owner of such property in its own right, to do all such acts and things as in its sole judgment and discretion are necessary or incidental to, or desirable for, carrying out the purposes of POT set forth in the POT Indenture. The POT Indenture provides that the POT Trustee shall exercise its powers and carry out its functions thereunder as POT Trustee honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of POT and the POT Unitholders and, in connection therewith, shall exercise that degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent trustee would exercise in comparable circumstances.

The initial term of the POT Trustee's appointment will be until the third annual meeting of the Trust Unitholders. The Trust Unitholders shall, at the third annual meeting of the Trust Unitholders, direct the Trust to reappoint, or appoint a successor to, the POT Trustee for an additional three year term, and thereafter, the Trust Unitholders shall direct the Trust to reappoint, or appoint a successor to, the POT Trustee at the annual meeting of the Trust Unitholders three years following the reappointment or appointment of the successor to the POT Trustee. The POT Trustee may resign on giving not less than 60 days' notice in writing to Peyto AdminCo.

Delegation of Authority, Administration and Trust Governance

POT is not managed by a third party manager. POT is managed by Peyto AdminCo. The POT Trustee, on behalf of POT, has entered into the POT Administration Agreement.

Pursuant to the POT Indenture and the POT Administration Agreement, the POT Trustee will grant broad discretion to Peyto AdminCo to administer and manage the day-to-day operations of POT, to act as agent for POT, to execute documents on behalf of POT, and to make executive decisions for and on behalf of POT.

Liability of the POT Trustee and Peyto

The POT Trustee, Peyto AdminCo, and their respective directors, officers, employees and agents shall not be liable to any POT Unitholder or annuitant for any action taken in good faith in reliance on any documents that are, *prima facie*, properly executed, for any depreciation of, or loss to, POT incurred by reason of the retention or sale of any property, for any inaccuracy or omission in any evaluation provided by Peyto AdminCo or any other appropriately qualified person, for relying on any such evaluation, for

any action or failure to act of Peyto, or for any other action or failure to act (including, without limitation, the failure to compel in any way any former trustee to redress any breach of trust or any failure by Peyto to perform its duties under the POT Indenture or any material contract), unless such liabilities arise principally and directly from a breach of the POT Trustee's standard of care as set out in the POT Indenture or the POT Trustee's or such director's, officer's, employee's or agent's gross negligence, willful default or fraud.

The POT Trustee shall not be liable to any POT Unitholder or annuitant for any action or failure to act which is taken in good faith in relation to any matter arising from or relating to the POT Indenture or any material contract where such action or failure to act is based upon the opinion or advice of or information obtained from any expert, provided that the POT Trustee has satisfied its standard of care in the POT Indenture in selecting such expert. In addition, the POT Indenture contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the POT Trustee and of Peyto AdminCo and indemnifying the POT Trustee and Peyto AdminCo from and against any such liabilities.

Amendments to the POT Indenture

The POT Indenture may be amended or altered from time to time by special resolution.

The POT Trustee is able to, without the approval of any of the POT Unitholders (being the Trust) or any other person, amend the POT Indenture for the purpose of:

- (a) ensuring continuing compliance, by POT, with applicable laws, regulations, requirements or policies of any governmental authority having jurisdiction over the POT Trustee or POT;
- (b) providing, in the bona fide opinion of the POT Trustee, additional protection for the POT Unitholders;
- (c) making minor corrections, or removing or curing any conflicts or inconsistencies between the provisions of the POT Indenture or any supplemental indenture and any other agreement of POT or any applicable law or regulation of any jurisdiction or any prospectus filed with any regulatory or governmental body with respect to POT, provided that, in the opinion of counsel to POT and the POT Trustee in each case, the rights of the POT Unitholders are not materially prejudiced thereby;
- (d) making amendments which, in the opinion of counsel to POT and the POT Trustee, are necessary or desirable in the interests of the POT Unitholders as a result of changes in taxation laws or in their interpretation or administration; and
- (e) making amendments provided that, in the opinion of the POT Trustee, the rights of the POT Unitholders are not materially prejudiced thereby.

Termination of POT

The POT Unitholders (being the Trust) are able to pass a special resolution requiring the POT Trustee to distribute to POT Unitholders all Trust Property.

Unless POT is earlier terminated or extended by vote of the POT Unitholders, the POT Trustee shall commence to wind-up the affairs of POT on December 31, 2099.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESPECTING PEYTO ENERGY ADMINISTRATION CORP.

Management of the Trust

Prior to the 2008 Arrangement, management of the Trust was undertaken by Peyto as administrator. Subsequent to the 2008 Arrangement, management of the Trust will be undertaken by Peyto AdminCo pursuant to the Administration Agreement. Accordingly, unless the context otherwise provides, references below to Peyto AdminCo will be deemed to be references to Peyto for the periods prior to January 1, 2008.

The name, municipality of residence, principal occupation for the prior five years of each of the directors and officers of Peyto AdminCo and Peyto are as follows:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with Peyto	Principal Occupation
C. Ian Mottershead ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Vancouver, British Columbia	Chairman of the Board and Director since 2003	Private Investor since June 2003; prior thereto, Mr. Mottershead was an officer of Phillips, Hager & North Investment Management Ltd., a Canadian investment manager, from June 1980 to June 2003
Michael MacBean ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Swift Current, Saskatchewan	Director since 2003	Chief Executive Officer of Diamond Energy Services LP, an oil services partnership, since October 1998
Brian Davis ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Houston, Texas	Director since 2006	Managing Partner of Oil and Gas Evaluations and Consulting, an independent oil and gas engineering consultancy firm based in Houston, Texas, since July 1994
Gregory Fletcher ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Calgary, Alberta	Director since 2007	President of Sierra Energy Inc., a private oil and gas production company, since 1997
Donald Gray Calgary, Alberta	Co-founder and Director since 1998	Private Investor; prior thereto, Mr. Gray was the Chief Executive Officer of Peyto from August 2006 to January 2007; prior thereto, Mr. Gray was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Peyto from October 1998 to August 2006
Rick Braund Calgary, Alberta	Co-founder and Director since 1998	Chairman of Buck Oil Ltd., a private oil and gas company, since 1999
Darren Gee Calgary, Alberta	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director since 2007	President and Chief Executive Officer of Peyto since January 2007 and President of Peyto since August 2006; prior thereto, Mr. Gee was the Vice-President, Engineering of Peyto from March 2001 to August 2006; prior thereto, Mr. Gee was a Manager of Exploitation Engineering for Husky Energy Inc.'s northwest plains business unit from April 2000 to April 2001
Stephen J. Chetner Calgary, Alberta	Secretary since 2000	Partner of Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP
Scott Robinson Calgary, Alberta	Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer	Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of Peyto since August 2006; prior thereto, Mr. Robinson was the Vice-President, Operations of Peyto from January 2004 to August 2006; prior thereto, Mr. Robinson was the Vice-President, Engineering and Operations of Taurus Exploration Canada Ltd.
Glenn Booth Calgary, Alberta	Vice-President, Land	Vice-President, Land of Peyto since July 2005; prior thereto, Mr. Booth was the Vice-President, Land of Mustang Resources Inc. from September 2002 to July 2005; prior thereto, Mr. Booth was the Vice-President, Land of The Wiser Oil Company of Canada from November 1995 to April 2002

Name and Municipality of Residence	Position with Peyto	Principal Occupation
Kathy Turgeon Calgary, Alberta	Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer	Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer since November 30, 2007, prior thereto Vice-President, Finance of Peyto from January 2006 to January 2008 since January 2006; prior thereto, Ms. Turgeon was the Controller of Peyto from April 2004 to January 2006; prior thereto, Ms. Turgeon was the Associate Director and Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Campus Infrastructure of the University of Calgary from July 2002 to March 2004; prior thereto, Ms. Turgeon was the Senior Audit Manager of the Department of Internal Audit of the University of Calgary from January 1995 to June 2002

Notes:

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (2) Member of the Compensation and Nominating Committee.
- (3) Member of the Reserves Committee.
- (4) Peyto AdminCo does not have an executive committee.
- (5) Peyto AdminCo's directors shall hold office until the next annual general meeting of the Peyto AdminCo's shareholders or until each director's successor is appointed or elected pursuant to the ABCA.
- (6) The period of time served as a director or officer of Peyto AdminCo includes the period of time served as a director of Peyto prior to the Arrangement, where applicable.

As at March 20, 2008, the directors and executive officers of Peyto AdminCo, as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, 9.4 million Trust Units, or approximately 9% of the issued and outstanding Trust Units.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

No director or officer of Peyto AdminCo, or a unitholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Trust to affect materially the control of the Trust is, as at the date hereof, or has been within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director, or executive officer of any company that, while such person was acting in that capacity: (i) was the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; (ii) was subject to an event that resulted, after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director or executive officer, in the company being the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive day; or (iii) within a year of such person ceasing to act in that capacity become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

No director or officer of Peyto AdminCo, or a unitholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Trust to affect materially the control of the Trust (or any personal holding company of such person), has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Personal Bankruptcies

No director or officer of Peyto AdminCo, or a unitholder holding sufficient securities of the Trust to affect materially the control of the Trust, or a personal holding company of any such persons, has, within the 10 years preceding the date of this document, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or became subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the individual.

Conflicts of Interest

There are potential conflicts of interest to which the directors and officers of Peyto AdminCo will be subject in connection with the operations of the Trust. In particular, certain of the directors and officers of Peyto AdminCo are involved in managerial or director positions with other oil and gas companies whose operations may, from time to time, be in direct competition with those of the Trust or with entities which may, from time to time, provide financing to, or make equity investments in, competitors of the Trust. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies available under the ABCA. The ABCA provides that in the event that a director has an interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement, the director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement unless otherwise provided in the ABCA. As at the date hereof, Peyto AdminCo is not aware of any existing material conflicts of interest between the Trust or a subsidiary of the Trust and any director or officer of Peyto AdminCo or a subsidiary of the Trust.

Personnel

As at December 31, 2007, Peyto, directly or indirectly, employed 30 head office employees. Contract operators are retained for all field operations.

Audit Committee

Members

The Audit Committee currently has four members, Michael MacBean (Chairman), C. Ian Mottershead, Brian Davis and Gregory Fletcher, none of which have a direct or indirect material relationship with the Trust and each of whom is financially literate, meaning the individual has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of the issues that can be expected to be raised by the Trust's financial statements.

The following is a description of the education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee.

Michael MacBean

Mr. MacBean is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Mr. MacBean is primarily engaged as Chief Executive Officer of Diamond Energy Services LP, a partnership engaged in the energy services sector. From 1995 through 1998, Mr. MacBean served as Controller and subsequently Senior Investment Analyst for ARC Financial Corporation. During this time Mr. MacBean also served as Vice-President, Finance for ARC Energy Trust. Prior to 1995, Mr. MacBean was the Manager of Financial Reporting and Taxation for Mannville Oil & Gas. Mr. MacBean received his Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of Saskatchewan in 1990. In 1993 Mr. MacBean received his C.A. designation from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta. In February 2007 Mr. MacBean received his Chartered Directors (C.Dir) designation from McMaster University.

C. Ian Mottershead

Mr. Mottershead spent 35 years in the investment management business at Harris & Partners from 1967 to 1972, Maclean McCarthy (1972 to 1980) and Phillips, Hager & North (1980 to 2003). During this tenure, Mr. Mottershead spent approximately 23 years as an analyst of oil and gas companies for investment (1980 to 2003). Mr. Mottershead received an MBA from Queens University in 1968 and his Chartered Financial Analyst designation in 1973.

Brian Davis

Mr. Davis is the Chairman of the Reserves Committee. Mr. Davis is primarily engaged as the Managing Partner of Oil and Gas Evaluations and Consulting, an independent oil and gas engineering consultancy firm based in Houston, Texas, since July 1994. Mr. Davis has acquired significant experience and exposure to accounting and financial issues. Mr. Davis holds a BSC in petroleum engineering from College Station, Texas USA.

Gregory Fletcher

Mr. Fletcher is primarily engaged as the President of Sierra Energy Inc., a private oil and gas production company that he founded in 1997. Mr. Fletcher is also a director of Diamond Energy Services LP, a private oilfield service limited partnership, a director of Calfrac Well Services Ltd., a public oilfield service company, and a director of Total Energy Services Ltd., a public oilfield service trust. From June 1998 to May 1999, Mr. Fletcher was also the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Canadian Conquest Exploration Inc. and prior to 1997 he was President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Aztec

Resources Ltd. In these roles, Mr. Fletcher has acquired significant experience and exposure to accounting and financial reporting issues. Mr. Fletcher holds a BSC in geology from the University of Calgary.

Charter

The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for financial matters. It performs this function by serving as an independent and objective party to monitor the Trust's financial reporting process and internal control system; reviewing and assessing audit efforts of the Trust's independent auditors; providing an avenue of open communication among the Trust's independent auditors; financial and senior management and Board of Directors; and reviewing the independence and performance of the independent auditor. The Audit Committee has the authority to conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within the scope of its responsibilities and the authority to retain such outside counsel, experts and other advisors as it determines appropriate to assist in the conduct of any investigation. Attached as Schedule "C" hereto is the complete text of the Audit Committee's Charter.

Audit Fees

The table below provides disclosure of the fees billed by the Trust's external auditors in fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2006, dividing the services into the categories of work performed.

Type of Work	2007 Fees	2007 Percentage	2006 Fees	2006 Percentage
Audit Fees	\$159,978	66%	\$105,474	61%
Audit Related Fees				
Review of interim financial statements and MD&A and reviewing prospectus disclosures	\$55,438	23%	\$33,920	15%
Tax Fees				
Tax compliance services, tax advice, tax planning and annual filings	\$26,674	11%	\$35,353	20%

All non-audit services are disclosed and approved by the Audit Committee.

Peyto AdminCo Share Capital

Peyto AdminCo is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. The Trust is the sole holder of the issued and outstanding common shares of Peyto AdminCo.

Common Shares

Each common share entitles its holder to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of the shareholders of Peyto AdminCo and to one vote at such meetings. The holders of common shares will be, at the discretion of the board of directors of Peyto AdminCo and subject to applicable legal restrictions, entitled to receive any dividends declared by the board of directors on the common shares. The holders of common shares are entitled to share equally in any distribution of the assets of Peyto AdminCo upon the liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or winding-up of Peyto AdminCo or other distribution of its assets among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESPECTING PEYTO EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Prior to the 2008 Arrangement, the Corporation was the Administrator of the Trust and POT. As such, it was actively engaged in the business of oil and gas exploration, development, acquisition and production primarily in the Province of Alberta. Pursuant to the 2008 Arrangement, Peyto became the general partner of the Partnership and, accordingly, will be operating the oil and gas exploration, development, acquisition and production business on behalf of the Partnership.

Peyto Share Capital

Peyto is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. The Trust is the sole holder of the issued and outstanding common shares of Peyto.

Common Shares

Each common share entitles its holder to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of the shareholders of Peyto and to one vote at such meetings. The holders of common shares will be, at the discretion of the board of directors of Peyto and subject to applicable legal restrictions, entitled to receive any dividends declared by the board of directors on the common shares. The holders of common shares are entitled to share equally in any distribution of the assets of Peyto upon the liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or winding-up of Peyto or other distribution of its assets among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs.

Notes

The following summary of the material attributes and characteristics of the Notes. All outstanding Notes were cancelled pursuant to the 2008 Arrangement.

Terms and Issue of Notes

Pursuant to the 2003 Arrangement, Notes were issued to the Trust in return for Trust Units and, subsequent to the POT Transaction, are now held by POT. The Notes are unsecured, payable on demand and bear interest from the date of issue at an interest rate equal to 12% per annum. Interest is payable for each month during the term on the 10th day of the month following such month.

Peyto is permitted to make payments against the principal amount of the Notes outstanding from time to time without notice or bonus. The Note is payable on demand.

Ranking

The Notes are unsecured debt obligations of Peyto and rank pari passu with all other unsecured indebtedness of Peyto, but subordinate to all secured debt.

NPI AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the POT Transaction, Peyto and POT entered into the NPI Agreement, pursuant to which Peyto granted and set over to POT the right to receive the NPI. The NPI was cancelled, effective January 1, 2008, pursuant to the 2008 Arrangement.

The NPI will consist of the right to receive a monthly payment from Peyto equal to the "NPI Income", which in respect of any period for which NPI Income is calculated, means a significant portion of the production revenues from the Properties (as defined in the NPI Agreement), less an equivalent portion of the amount of all deductions permitted under the NPI Agreement (the "NPI Deductions"), withdrawals from the reserve fund or reclamation fund established pursuant to the NPI Agreement to fund the payment of NPI Deductions, and advances made pursuant to Peyto's credit facilities to fund the payment of NPI Deductions.

Pursuant to the NPI Agreement a portion of the economic benefit derived from the assets of Peyto accrues to the benefit of POT and ultimately to the Trust and its Unitholders. The term of the NPI Agreement will be for so long as there are Properties to which the NPI Agreement applies.

The residual share of gross proceeds from the sale of production from the Properties which does not form part of NPI Income and is retained by Peyto, together with any income of Peyto derived from Properties that are not working interests in Canadian resource properties, will be used to defray certain expenses and capital expenditures of Peyto.

Pursuant to the NPI Agreement, Peyto will be required to pay to POT, NPI Income received by Peyto from the Properties during the month on or before the 15th day of the next calendar month. In calculating the NPI Income, Peyto will deduct, among other costs and expenses, any amounts paid into the reserve fund and the reclamation fund established pursuant to the NPI Agreement.

If Peyto wishes to dispose of any Properties which will result in proceeds in excess of \$5 million, Peyto's board of directors is required to approve such disposition, however, if the disposition represents all or substantially all of the Properties, such disposition must be approved by a special resolution of the POT Unitholders (being the Trust and in turn the Unitholders).

The Properties include working interests in a number of oil treating, natural gas gathering, natural gas compression and natural gas processing facilities. There may be opportunities for Peyto to provide services to third parties with regard to Peyto's available capacity in those facilities. Any income from providing any of these processing, gathering, disposal or treating services will be used to defray certain expenses and capital expenditures of Peyto.

POT will reimburse Peyto for Crown royalties and other Crown charges payable by Peyto in respect of production from or ownership of the Properties. Peyto will at all times be entitled to set off its right to be so reimbursed against its obligation to pay the NPI.

CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

The Trust makes cash distributions on the 15th day of each month (or the first Business Day thereafter) to holders of Trust Units of record on the immediately preceding record date.

The Board of Directors of Peyto AdminCo on behalf of the Trust reviews the distribution policy from time to time. The actual amount distributed is dependent on the commodity price environment and is at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Trust's policy is to maintain a sustainable distribution to Unitholders, retaining the balance of its funds from operations to fund its capital expenditures program. However, the board of directors of Peyto AdminCo can, object to the terms of the Amended Trust Indenture and modify the distribution policy from time to time in their discretion.

Pursuant to various agreements with the Trust's lender, the Trust is restricted from making distributions to its Unitholders where the distribution would or could have a material adverse effect on the Trust or on the Trust's or its subsidiaries' ability to fulfill its obligations under Peyto's facilities or upon a material borrowing base shortfall or default.

The following is a summary of the distribution made by the Trust from its inception in July 2003 to February 2008.

<u>For the Month Ended</u>	<u>Distributions per Unit⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Payment Date</u>
<u>2003</u>		
July 31, 2003 ⁽¹⁾	\$0.075	August 15, 2003
August 31, 2003	\$0.075	September 15, 2003
September 30, 2003	\$0.075	October 15, 2003
October 31, 2003	\$0.075	November 14, 2003
November 30, 2003	\$0.075	December 15, 2003
December 31, 2003	\$0.075	January 15, 2004
<u>2004</u>		
January 31, 2004	\$0.075	February 16, 2004
February 29, 2004	\$0.075	March 15, 2004
March 31, 2004	\$0.075	April 15, 2004
April 30, 2004	\$0.085	May 14, 2004
May 31, 2004	\$0.085	June 15, 2004
June 30, 2004	\$0.085	July 15, 2004
July 31, 2004	\$0.085	August 16, 2004
August 31, 2004	\$0.085	September 15, 2004
September 30, 2004	\$0.085	October 15, 2004
October 31, 2004	\$0.095	November 15, 2004
November 30, 2004	\$0.095	December 15, 2004
December 31, 2004	\$0.095	January 14, 2005
<u>2005</u>		
January 31, 2005	\$0.095	February 15, 2005
February 28, 2005	\$0.11	March 15, 2005

For the Month Ended	Distributions per Unit ⁽²⁾	Payment Date
March 31, 2005	\$0.11	April 15, 2005
April 30, 2005	\$0.11	May 13, 2005
May 31, 2005 ⁽²⁾	\$0.12	June 15, 2005
June 30, 2005	\$0.12	July 15, 2005
July 31, 2005	\$0.12	August 15, 2005
August 31, 2005	\$0.12	September 15, 2005
September 30, 2005	\$0.12	October 14, 2005
October 31, 2005	\$0.12	November 15, 2005
November 30, 2005	\$0.12	December 15, 2005
December 31, 2005	\$0.12	January 13, 2006
<u>2006</u>		
January 31, 2006	\$0.12	February 15, 2006
February 28, 2006	\$0.14	March 15, 2006
March 31, 2006	\$0.14	April 13, 2006
April 28, 2006	\$0.14	May 15, 2006
May 31, 2006	\$0.14	June 15, 2006
June 30, 2006	\$0.14	July 14, 2006
July 31, 2006	\$0.14	August 15, 2006
August 31, 2006	\$0.14	September 15, 2006
September 29, 2006	\$0.14	October 13, 2006
October 31, 2006	\$0.14	November 15, 2006
November 30, 2006	\$0.14	December 15, 2006
December 31, 2006	\$0.14	January 15, 2007
<u>2007</u>		
January 31, 2007	\$0.14	February 15, 2007
February 28, 2007	\$0.14	March 15, 2007
March 31, 2007	\$0.14	April 13, 2007
April 30, 2007	\$0.14	May 15, 2007
May 31, 2007	\$0.14	June 15, 2007
June 30, 2007	\$0.14	July 13, 2007
July 31, 2007	\$0.14	August 15, 2007
August 31, 2007	\$0.14	September 14, 2007
September 30, 2007	\$0.14	October 15, 2007
October 31, 2007	\$0.14	November 15, 2007
November 30, 2007	\$0.14	December 14, 2007
December 31, 2007	\$0.14	January 15, 2008
<u>2008</u>		
January 31, 2008	\$0.14	February 15, 2008
February 29, 2008	\$0.14	March 14, 2008
Total:	\$6.475	

Notes:

- (1) This distribution was the first cash distribution of the Trust following the completion of the Arrangement.
(2) Distributions paid prior to May 31, 2005 have been restated to reflect the 2 for 1 Trust Unit split which was effective May 31, 2005.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Trust Units are listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol "PEY.UN". The following table sets forth the high and low closing trading prices and the aggregate volume of trading of the Trust Units as reported by the TSX for the periods indicated.

	High (\$)	Price Range Low (\$)	Volume
<u>2007</u>			
January.....	18.45	16.55	8,284,801
February.....	18.90	16.70	4,816,477
March.....	17.50	15.36	7,060,008
April.....	19.11	16.96	6,020,674
May.....	21.62	18.31	7,204,681
June.....	21.55	17.98	8,421,068
July.....	19.00	16.80	5,033,666
August.....	17.36	16.30	7,103,124
September.....	18.67	16.46	6,418,709
October.....	20.49	16.48	10,654,503
November.....	19.49	15.97	6,643,114
December.....	17.50	15.84	4,621,506
<u>2008</u>			
January.....	17.20	15.25	4,781,441
February.....	20.27	16.26	7,790,302
March 1 - 26.....	19.90	17.43	5,522,206

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no outstanding legal proceedings or regulatory actions involving claims for damages where the amount involved, exclusive of interest and costs, is in excess of ten percent (10%) of the current assets of the Trust, to which the Trust is a party or of which any of its properties are the subject, nor are there any such proceedings known to be contemplated.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

There were no material interests, direct or indirect, of directors and senior officers of the Trust, any Unitholder who directly or indirectly beneficially owns, or exercises control or direction over, more than 10% of the Trust Units or any known associate or affiliate of such persons in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year which has materially affected or will materially affect the Trust.

AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Deloitte & Touche LLP, Chartered Accountants, the auditor of the Corporation, is independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta.

Valiant Trust Company, at its principal office in Calgary, Alberta and through its co-agent, BNY Trust Company of Canada, at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario is the transfer agent and registrar for the Trust Units.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into by the Trust in the ordinary course of business, the only contracts entered into within the most recently completed financial year or before the most recently completed financial year, but still in effect, which can reasonably be regarded as presently material are the (i) Trust Indenture described under "Additional Information Respecting Peyto Energy Trust"; (ii) the note indenture creating the POT Notes described under "Additional Information Respecting Peyto Operating Trust"; (iii) the promissory note evidencing the Notes described under "Additional Information Respecting Peyto Exploration & Development Corp." and (iv) the Administration Agreement. Copies of each of the foregoing have been filed on SEDAR.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

There is no person or company whose profession or business gives authority to a statement, report or valuation made by such person or company and who is named as having prepared or certified a report, valuation statement or opinion described or

included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under National Instrument 51-102 by the Trust during, or related to, the Trust's most recently completed financial year other than Paddock, the Trust's independent engineering evaluators. To the knowledge of the Trust, none of the aforementioned persons or companies had any registered or beneficial interests, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Trust or of the Trust's associates or affiliates either at the time they prepared the statement, report or valuation prepared by them, at any time thereafter or to be received by them.

In addition, none of the aforementioned persons or companies, nor any director, officer or employee of any of the aforementioned persons or companies, is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Corporation or of any associate or affiliate of the Corporation, except for Stephen J. Chetner, the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation, who is a partner of Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP, which law firm renders legal services to the Corporation.

RISK FACTORS

The following is a summary of certain risk factors relating to the business of Peyto and the Trust. The following information is a summary only of certain risk factors and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Annual Information Form.

Dependence on Subsidiaries

The Trust is an open-end, limited purpose trust that is entirely dependent upon the operations and assets of its direct and indirect subsidiaries. Accordingly, the cash distributions to the Trust Unitholders are dependent upon the ability of its subsidiaries to meet their interest and principal repayment obligations or to declare and pay distributions on their units. Income is received from the production of oil and natural gas from Canadian resource properties and is susceptible to the risks and uncertainties associated with the oil and natural gas industry generally. The Trust, through the Partnership, currently conducts oil and natural gas exploration and development activities. If the Partnership is unsuccessful in these activities, the ability of the subsidiaries to meet their obligations to the Trust may be adversely affected.

Exploration and Development

Exploration and development risks are due to the uncertain results of searching for and producing oil and natural gas using imperfect scientific methods. These risks are mitigated by using skilled staff, focusing exploration efforts in certain areas in which the Trust has existing knowledge and expertise or access to such expertise, using up-to-date technology to enhance methods, and controlling costs to maximize returns. Advanced oil and natural gas related technologies such as three-dimensional seismography and reservoir simulation studies have been used by the Trust and may, if deemed appropriate, be used in the future to improve its ability to find, develop and produce oil and natural gas.

Operations

The Trust's operations are subject to all of the risks normally incident to the operation and development of oil and natural gas properties and the drilling of oil and natural gas wells, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, blow-outs, craterings and fires, all of which could result in personal injuries, loss of life and damage to the property of the Trust and others. The Trust has both safety and environmental policies in place to protect its operators and employees, as well as to meet the regulatory requirements in those areas where it operates. In addition, the Trust has liability insurance policies in place, in such amounts as it considers adequate. The Trust will not be fully insured against all of these risks, nor are all such risks insurable. See "*Risk Factors – Insurance*".

Continuing production from a property, and/or, to some extent the marketing of production therefrom, are largely dependent upon the ability of the operator of the property. To the extent the operator fails to perform these functions properly, revenue may be reduced. Payments from production generally flow through the operator and there is a risk of delay and additional expense in receiving such revenues if the operator becomes insolvent. Although satisfactory title reviews are generally conducted in accordance with industry standards, such reviews do not guarantee or certify that a defect in the chain of title may not arise to defeat the claim of the Trust to certain Properties.

Oil and Natural Gas Prices

The price of oil and natural gas will fluctuate and price and demand are factors beyond the Trust's control. These factors include demand for oil and natural gas, market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of oil and natural gas pipelines and processing equipment and government regulations, including regulations relating to environmental protection, royalties, allowable production, pricing, importing and exporting of oil and natural gas. Fluctuations in price will have a positive or negative effect on the revenue to be received by it. Such fluctuations will also have an effect on the acquisition costs of any future oil and natural

gas properties that Peyto may acquire. As well, cash distributions from the Trust will be highly sensitive to the prevailing price of crude oil and natural gas.

Hedging

From time to time the Trust enters into agreements to receive fixed prices on its oil and natural gas production to offset the risk of revenue losses if commodity prices decline; however, if commodity prices increase beyond the levels set in such agreements, the Trust will not benefit from such increases. Similarly, from time to time the Trust may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of Canadian to United States dollars in order to offset the risk of revenue losses if the Canadian dollar increases in value compared to the United States dollar; however, if the Canadian dollar declines in value compared to the United States dollar, the Trust will not benefit from the fluctuating exchange rate.

Capital Investment

The timing and amount of capital expenditures will directly affect the amount of income for distribution to Trust Unitholders. Certain conditions in the oil and gas exploration and development industry, including but not limited to weather, may impact the timing of the return on capital invested. Distributions may be reduced, or even eliminated, at times when significant capital or other expenditures are made.

Reserves

Although Paddock and the Trust have carefully prepared the reserve figures included herein and believe that the methods of estimating certain reserves have been verified by operating experience, such figures are estimates and no assurance can be given that the indicated levels of reserves will be produced. Probable reserves estimated for properties may require revision based on the actual development strategies employed to prove such reserves. Declines in the reserves of the Trust which are not offset by the acquisition or development of additional reserves may reduce the underlying value of Trust Units to Trust Unitholders.

Competition

The industry is highly competitive in the acquisition of exploration prospects and the development of new sources of production and the sale of oil and natural gas. The Trust's competitors include oil and natural gas companies and trusts that have substantially greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Trust. The Trust's ability to increase reserves in the future will depend not only on its ability to explore and develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for exploratory drilling. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas include price and methods and reliability of delivery.

Debt Service

The Trust and its subsidiaries has credit facilities in the amount of \$525 million. Variations in interest rates and scheduled principal repayments could result in significant changes in the amount required to be applied to debt service before payment of any amounts to the Trust. Although it is believed that the bank line of credit is sufficient, there can be no assurance that the amount will be adequate for the financial obligations of the Trust and its subsidiaries or that additional funds can be obtained.

The lenders have been provided with security over substantially all of the direct and indirect assets of the Trust. If the Trust becomes unable to pay its debt service charges or otherwise commits an event of default such as bankruptcy, the lenders may foreclose on or sell the Properties.

Environmental

All phases of the oil and natural gas business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, provincial and local laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil and natural gas operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of applicable environmental legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to governments and third parties and may require the Trust to incur costs to remedy such discharge. Although the Trust believes that it will be in material compliance with current applicable environmental regulations no assurance can be given that environmental laws will not result in a curtailment of

production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect the Trust's financial condition, results of operations or prospects. There has been much public debate with respect to Canada's ability to meet these targets and the Government's strategy or alternative strategies with respect to climate change and the control of greenhouse gases. Implementation of strategies for reducing greenhouse gases whether to meet the limits required by the Kyoto Protocol or as otherwise determined, could have a material impact on the nature of oil and natural gas operations, including those of the Trust. Given the evolving nature of the debate related to climate change and the control of greenhouse gases and resulting requirements, it is not possible to predict the impact on the Trust and its operations and financial condition. See "Industry Conditions – Environmental Regulation".

Insurance

The Trust's involvement in the exploration for and development of oil and natural gas properties may result in the Trust or its subsidiaries, as the case may be, becoming subject to liability for pollution, blow outs, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. Although prior to drilling, the Trust or its subsidiaries, as the case may be, will obtain insurance in accordance with industry standards to address certain of these risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, such risks may not in all circumstances be insurable or, in certain circumstances, the Trust or its subsidiaries, as the case may be, may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The Trust currently does not possess business interruption insurance. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Trust. The occurrence of a significant event that the Trust is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on the Trust's financial position, including, but not limited to, Distributable Cash, results of operations or prospects.

Delay in Cash Distributions

In addition to the usual delays in payment by purchasers of oil and natural gas to the operators of the Properties, and by the operator to the Trust or its subsidiaries, payments between any of such parties may also be delayed by restrictions imposed by lenders, delays in the sale or delivery of products, delays in the connection of wells to a gathering system, blowouts or other accidents, recovery by the operator of expenses incurred in the operation of the Properties, or the establishment by the operator of reserves for such expenses.

Depletion of Reserves

The Trust has certain unique attributes that differentiate it from many other oil and gas industry participants. Distributions of Distributable Cash in respect of Properties, absent commodity price increases or cost effective acquisition and development activities will decline over time in a manner consistent with declining production from typical oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids reserves. Although the Trust currently reinvests a portion of its cash flow to fund its exploration and development program, there can be no assurances that this will prevent a reduction in production and reserve levels.

The Trust's future oil and natural gas reserves and production, and therefore its cash flows, will be highly dependent on the Trust's success in its exploration and development projects, exploiting its reserve base and, if applicable, acquiring additional reserves. Without reserve additions through development or acquisition activities, the Trust's reserves and production will decline over time as reserves are depleted.

To the extent that external sources of capital, including the issuance of additional Trust Units, become limited or unavailable, the Trust's ability to make the necessary capital investments to maintain or expand its oil and natural gas reserves will be impaired. To the extent that the Trust is required to use cash flow to finance capital expenditures or property acquisitions, the level of Distributable Cash may be reduced.

There can be no assurance that the Trust will be successful in developing or acquiring additional reserves on terms that meet the Trust's investment objectives.

Return of Capital

Units will have no value when oil and gas reserves from the Trust and its subsidiaries' properties can no longer be economically produced and, as a result, cash distributions do not represent a "yield" in the traditional sense as they represent both return of capital and return on investment.

Variations in Interest Rates and Foreign Exchange Rates

Variations in interest rates could result in a significant change in the amount the Trust pays to service debt, potentially impacting distributions to Unitholders.

In addition, the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar has increased significantly over the last 12 months, resulting in the receipt by the Trust of fewer Canadian dollars for its production which may affect future distributions. The increase in the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar and future Canadian/United States exchange rates may impact future distributions and the future value of the Trust's reserves as determined by independent evaluators.

Distributions

Historical distribution payments of the Trust may not be reflective of future distribution payments, which will be subject to review by the board of directors of Peyto AdminCo taking into account the prevailing financial circumstances of the Trust and its subsidiaries at the relevant time. The actual amount distributed, if any, is dependent on the commodity price environment and is at the discretion of the board of directors of Peyto AdminCo.

Distributable cash available for distribution is not an earnings measure recognized by generally accepted accounting principles and is not necessarily comparable to the measurement of distributable cash available for distribution in other similar trust entities.

Variability of Cash Distributions

The Trust retains a portion of the cash flows from the Properties to facilitate future exploration and development. The Trust believes this will assist in maintaining distributions for a longer period than would otherwise be the case if all cash flows were paid to the Trust and subsequently distributed to the Unitholders. Future cash flows generated by such additional exploration and development activities may not be similar to those of the current Properties and may not generate sufficient cash flows to maintain consistent distributions from the Trust over a long period of time. The board of directors of Peyto AdminCo, in its capacity as the administrator of the Trust, retains the discretion to amend the Trust's distribution policy from current practices.

Mutual Fund Trust Status

Subject to the SIFT rules, discussed below, it is intended that the Trust continue to qualify as a mutual fund trust for the purposes of the Tax Act. The Trust may not, however, always be able to satisfy any future requirement for the maintenance of mutual fund trust status. Should the status of the Trust as a mutual fund trust be lost or successfully challenged by a relevant tax authority, certain adverse consequences may arise for the Trust and Unitholders. Some of the significant consequences of losing mutual fund trust status are as follows:

- Where at the end of any month a registered retirement savings plan ("RRSP"), registered retirement income fund ("RRIF"), registered education savings plan ("RESP") or deferred profit sharing plan ("DPSP") (collectively, "Exempt Plans") holds Trust Units that are not qualified investments, the Exempt Plan must, in respect of that month, pay a tax under Part XI. 1 of the Tax Act equal to 1 percent of the fair market value of the Trust Units at the time such Trust Units were acquired by the Exempt Plan. An RRSP or RRIF holding Trust Units that are not qualified investments would become taxable on income attributable to the Trust Units while they are not qualified investments (including the entire amount of any capital gain arising on a disposition of the non-qualified investment). RESPs which hold Trust Units that are not qualified investments may have their registration revoked by the Canada Revenue Agency.
- The Trust would be taxed on certain types of income distributed to Unitholders, including income generated by the royalty held by the Trust. Payment of this tax may have adverse consequences for some Unitholders, particularly Unitholders that are not residents of Canada and residents of Canada that are otherwise exempt from Canadian income tax.
- The Trust would cease to be eligible for the capital gains refund mechanism available under Canadian tax laws.
- Trust Units would become taxable Canadian property. As a result, non-resident Unitholders would be subject to Canadian income tax on any gains realized on a disposition of Trust Units held by them.

In addition, the Trust may take certain measures in the future to the extent the Trust believes such measures are necessary to ensure the Trust maintains its status as a mutual fund trust. These measures could be adverse to certain holders of Trust Units.

Proposed Federal Tax Changes

On October 31, 2006, the federal Minister of Finance ("**Finance**") announced proposed changes to the manner in which certain flow-through entities ("**SIFTs**") and the distributions from such entities are taxed. Bill C-52, which received Royal Assent on June 22, 2007, contained legislation implementing these proposals (the "**SIFT Rules**"). Proposed Technical amendments to the SIFT Rules were proposed by the Minister of Finance on December 20, 2007.

The SIFT Rules apply a tax on certain income earned by a SIFT and change the tax status of taxable distributions received by investors from such entities to taxable dividends. The Trust will constitute a SIFT trust and, as a result, the Trust and its Unitholders will be subject to the SIFT Rules.

Generally, the SIFT Rules will not apply to a SIFT that was in existence, and the units of which were publicly traded, on October 31, 2006, until 2011. However, the SIFT Rules indicate that there are circumstances under which an existing SIFT may lose its transitional relief, including where the SIFT exceeds "normal growth". On December 15, 2006, Finance issued guidelines which established objective tests with respect to how much existing trusts are permitted to grow without jeopardizing their transitional relief, which guidelines were effectively incorporated into the Tax Act by Bill C-52. The guidelines indicate that no change will be recommended to the 2011 date in respect of any existing SIFT whose equity capital grows as a result of issuances of new equity by an annual amount that does not exceed the greater of \$50 million and an objective "safe harbour" amount (based on a percentage of the SIFT's market capitalization as of the end of trading on October 31, 2006). It is assumed that the Trust will not be subject to the SIFT Rules until 2011. However, under the SIFT Rules, in the event that the Trust issues additional Units or convertible debentures (or other equity substitutes) before 2011 in excess of its "safe harbour" amount the Trust may become subject to the SIFT Rules prior to 2011. No assurance can be provided that the SIFT Rules will not apply to Peyto prior to 2011.

Proposed Amendments contained in the 2008 federal budget would, in respect of a SIFT's 2009 and subsequent taxation years, replace the 13% component of the tax rate with the general provincial corporate income tax rate in each province in which the SIFT has a permanent establishment. The Trust's permanent establishment is in Alberta where the corporate tax rate is currently 10%.

There can be no assurances that the applicable tax laws will not be further amended in a manner which adversely affects the holders of Units.

Changes in Legislation

There can be no assurance that income tax laws and government incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry, such as the status of mutual fund trusts and the resource allowance, will not be changed in a manner which adversely affects Unitholders. See "*Risk Factors – Proposed Federal Tax Changes*".

Non-resident Ownership of Trust Units

In order for the Trust to maintain its status as a mutual fund trust under the Tax Act, the Trust must not be established or maintained primarily for the benefit of non-residents of Canada ("non-residents") within the meaning of the Tax Act.

The Trust Indenture provides that if at any time the Trust or Peyto becomes aware that the beneficial owners of 50% or more of the Trust Units then outstanding are or may be non-residents or that such a situation is imminent, the Trust, by or through Peyto AdminCo on the Trust's behalf, shall take such action as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing intention.

New Alberta Royalty Regime

On October 25, 2007, the Alberta government released the NRF containing the government's proposals for Alberta's new royalty regime which is scheduled to be effective on January 1, 2009. Given that the NRF has only recently been announced, it is not possible at this time to determine the full impact of the NRF on the Trust's financial condition and operations.

The Trust cannot provide any assurance that the NRF will be implemented in the form proposed. If changes are made to the NRF before it is implemented by the Alberta government, such changes could result in the implementation of a new royalty regime that impacts the Trust in a materially different manner, and that is more adverse to the Trust, than the NRF as currently proposed.

Accounting Write Downs as a Result of GAAP

GAAP require that management apply certain accounting policies and make certain estimates and assumptions which affect reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the Trust. The accounting policies may result in non cash charges to net income and write downs of assets in the financial statements. Such non cash charges and write downs may be viewed unfavourably by the market and result in an inability to borrow funds and/or may result in a decline in the Trust Unit price.

Under GAAP, the net amounts at which crude oil and natural gas properties are carried are subject to a ceiling test, which is based in part upon estimated future net cash flows from reserves. If net capitalized costs exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, Peyto Partnership will have to charge the amounts of the excess to earnings. A decline in the net value of oil and natural gas properties could cause capitalized costs to exceed the cost ceiling limit, resulting in a charge against earnings. The net value of oil and gas properties are highly dependent upon the prices of oil and natural gas.

Nature of Trust Units

The Trust Units do not represent a traditional investment in the oil and natural gas sector and should not be viewed by investors as shares of a corporation. The Trust Units represent a fractional interest in the Trust. As holders of Trust Units, Unitholders will not have the statutory rights normally associated with ownership of shares of a corporation including, for example, the right to bring "oppression" or "derivative" actions. The Trust's primary assets will be the POT Securities, the LP Units and other investments in securities. The price per Trust Unit is a function of anticipated Distributable Cash, the Properties developed or acquired by the Trust, and the Trust's ability to effect long-term growth in value. The market price of the Trust Units will be sensitive to a variety of market conditions including, but not limited to, interest rates and the ability of the Trust to develop or acquire suitable oil and natural gas properties. Changes in market conditions may adversely affect the trading price of the Trust Units.

The Trust Units are not "deposits" within the meaning of the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (Canada)* and are not insured under the provisions of that Act or any other legislation. Furthermore, the Trust is not a trust company and, accordingly, is not registered under any trust and loan company legislation as it does not carry on or intend to carry on the business of a trust company.

Redemption Right

It is anticipated that the redemption right will not be the primary mechanism for Trust Unitholders to liquidate their investments. Notes or Redemption Notes which may be distributed *in specie* to Trust Unitholders in connection with a redemption will not be listed on any stock exchange and no established market is expected to develop for such Notes or Redemption Notes. Cash redemptions are subject to limitations. See "*Additional Information Respecting Peyto Energy Trust - Redemption Right*".

Unitholder Limited Liability

The Trust Indenture provides that no Trust Unitholder will be subject to any liability in connection with the Trust or its affairs or obligations and, in the event that a court determines that Trust Unitholders are subject to any such liabilities, the liabilities will be enforceable only against, and will be satisfied only out of, the Unitholder's share of the Trust's assets.

The Trust Indenture provides that all written instruments signed by or on behalf of the Trust must contain a provision to the effect that such obligation will not be binding upon Unitholders personally. Personal liability may also arise in respect of claims against the Trust that do not arise under contracts, including claims in tort, claims for taxes and possibly certain other statutory liabilities. The possibility of any personal liability of this nature arising is considered unlikely.

The operations of the Trust will be conducted, upon the advice of counsel, in such a way and in such jurisdictions as to avoid as far as possible any material risk of liability on the Trust Unitholders for claims against the Trust.

On July 1, 2004, the *Income Trusts Liability Act* (Alberta) came into force. This act created a statutory limitation of the liability of unitholders of Alberta income trusts such as the Trust. The legislation provides that a unitholder will not be, as a beneficiary, liable for any act, default, obligation or liability of the trustee that arises after the legislation came into force.

Permitted Investments

An investment in the Trust should be made with the understanding that the value of any Permitted Investments may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of the issuers of the Permitted Investments, the value of similar securities, and

other factors. For example, the prices of Canadian government securities, bankers' acceptances and commercial paper react to economic developments and changes in interest rates. Commercial paper is also subject to issuer credit risk. Other Permitted Investments in energy-related income trusts, companies and partnerships will be subject to the general risks of investing in equity securities. These include the risk that the financial condition of issuers may become impaired, or that the energy sector may suffer a market downturn. Securities markets in general are affected by a variety of factors, including governmental, environmental, and regulatory policies, inflation and interest rates, economic cycles, and global, regional and national events. The value of Trust Units could be affected by adverse changes in the market values of Permitted Investments.

Regulatory Matters

The Corporation's operations are subject to a variety of federal and provincial laws and regulations, including income tax laws and laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment.

Kyoto Protocol

Canada is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and has ratified the Kyoto Protocol established thereunder to set legally binding targets to reduce nationwide emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and other so called "greenhouse gases". The Trust's exploration and production facilities and other operations and activities emit greenhouse gases and will subject the Corporation to comply with the new regulatory framework announced on March 10, 2008 by the Federal Government which is intended to force large industries to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, in addition to the government of Canada's proposed Clean Air Act of 2006 and Alberta's recently enacted Climate Change and Emissions Management Act. The direct or indirect costs of these regulations may adversely affect the expected business of the Corporation. See "Industry Conditions – Environmental Regulation".

Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of Peyto AdminCo are engaged in and will continue to engage in other activities in the oil and natural gas industry and, as a result of these and other activities, the directors and officers of Peyto AdminCo may become subject to conflicts of interest. The ABCA provides that in the event that a director has an interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement, the director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement unless otherwise provided under the ABCA. To the extent that conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the ABCA.

As at the date hereof, neither the Trust nor Peyto AdminCo is aware of any existing material conflicts of interest between the Trust and Peyto AdminCo and a director or officer of Peyto AdminCo.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Trust may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Trust's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, is contained in the Information Circular of the Trust for its most recent annual meeting of unitholders that involved the election of directors of Peyto AdminCo. Additional financial information is contained in the Trust's audited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2007.

**SCHEDULE A – FORM 51-101F3
REPORT ON MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS
ON RESERVES DATA AND OTHER INFORMATION**

Management of Peyto AdminCo, on behalf of the Trust, are responsible for the preparation and disclosure of information with respect to the oil and gas activities of the Trust in accordance with securities regulatory requirements. This information includes reserves data which are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2007, estimated using forecast prices and costs.

An independent qualified reserves evaluator has evaluated the Trust's reserves data. The report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator is presented below.

The Reserves Committee of the board of directors of the Peyto AdminCo, on behalf of the Trust, has

- (a) reviewed the Trust's procedures for providing information to the independent qualified reserves evaluator;
- (b) met with the independent qualified reserves evaluator to determine whether any restrictions affected the ability of the independent qualified reserves evaluator to report without reservation; and
- (c) reviewed the reserves data with management and the independent qualified reserves evaluator.

The Reserves Committee of the board of directors of the Peyto AdminCo, on behalf of the Trust, has reviewed the Trust's procedures for assembling and reporting other information associated with oil and gas activities and has reviewed that information with management. The board of directors has, on the recommendation of the Reserve Committee, approved

- (d) the content and filing with securities regulatory authorities of Form 51-101F1 reserves data and other oil and gas information;
- (e) the filing of Form 51-101F2 report of the independent qualified reserves evaluator on the reserves data; and
- (f) the content and filing of this report.

Because the reserves data are based on judgments regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material. However, any variation should be consistent with the fact that reserves are categorized according to the probability of their recovery.

(signed) "*Darren Gee*"
Darren Gee
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) "*Scott Robinson*"
Scott Robinson
Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer

(signed) "*Brian Davis*"
Brian Davis
Director and Chairman of the Reserves Committee

(signed) "*Michael MacBean*"
Michael MacBean
Director and Member of the Reserves Committee

March 27, 2008

**SCHEDULE B – FORM 51-101F2
REPORT ON RESERVES DATA**

Attention: Board of Directors of Peyto Energy Trust (the "Company"):

We have evaluated the Company's reserves data as at December 31, 2007. The reserves data are estimates of proved reserves and probable reserves and related future net revenue as at December 31, 2007, estimated using forecast prices and costs.

1. The reserves data are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the reserves data based on our evaluation.
2. We carried out our evaluation in accordance with standards set out in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook (the "COGE Handbook") prepared jointly by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (Calgary Chapter) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy & Petroleum (Petroleum Society).
3. Those standards require that we plan and perform an evaluation to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the reserves data are free of material misstatement. An evaluation also includes assessing whether the reserves data are in accordance with principles and definitions presented in the COGE Handbook.
4. The following table sets forth the estimated future net revenue, before deduction of income taxes, attributed to proved plus probable additional reserves, estimated using forecast prices and costs and calculated using a discount rate of 10 percent, included in the reserves data of the Company evaluated by us for the year ended December 31, 2007 and identifies the respective portions thereof that we have audited, evaluated and reviewed and reported on to the Company's board of directors:

Independent Qualified Reserves Evaluator or Auditor	Description and Preparation Date of Evaluation Report	Location of Reserves (County or Foreign Geographic Area)	Net Present Value of Future Net Revenue (before income taxes, 10% discount rate)			
			Audited	Evaluated	Reviewed	Total
Paddock Lindstrom & Associates Ltd.	February 21, 2008	Canada	-	\$2,361,369,400	-	\$2,361,369,400

5. In our opinion, the reserves data respectively evaluated by us have, in all material respects, been determined and are in accordance with the COGE Handbook. We express no opinion on the reserves data that we reviewed but did not audit or evaluate.
6. We have no responsibility to update our reports referred to in paragraph 5 for events and circumstances occurring after their respective preparation dates.
7. Because the reserves data are based on judgements regarding future events, actual results will vary and the variations may be material. However, any variations should be consistent with the fact that reserves are categorized according to the probability of their recovery.

Executed as to our report referred to above:

PADDOCK LINDSTROM & ASSOCIATES LTD.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Execution Date: March 27, 2008

(signed) "*Peter Hadala*"

Peter Hadala, P. Eng.
Vice-President

SCHEDULE C – AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

PEYTO ENERGY ADMINISTRATION CORP.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

This charter governs the operations of the audit committee (the "Committee") of Peyto Energy Administration Corp. ("Peyto"). The Committee shall report to the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Peyto, the administrator of Peyto Energy Trust.

I. PURPOSE

- (a) The primary function of the Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities regarding the integrity of the Trust's financial statements including the financial reporting process and systems of internal controls, the compliance by the Trust with legal and regulatory requirements and the qualifications, performance and independence of the Trust's external auditor by reviewing:
 - (i) the financial information that will be provided to the unitholders, regulatory authorities and others;
 - (ii) the systems of internal controls management has established;
 - (iii) all audit processes;
 - (iv) all reporting from the external auditors.
- (b) Primary responsibility for the financial reporting, information systems, risk management and internal controls of the Trust is vested in management and is overseen by the Board. While the Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Trust's financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These are the responsibilities of management and the external auditor. Nor is it the duty of the Committee to conduct investigations, to resolve disagreements, if any, between management and the external auditor or to assure compliance with laws and regulations.

II. COMPOSITION AND OPERATIONS

- (a) The Committee shall be composed of not fewer than three directors, none of whom shall be officers, employees or consultants to the Trust or any of its related legal entities. The Committee shall only be comprised of unrelated directors. An unrelated director is a director who is independent of management and is free from any interest or other relationship which could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with the director's ability to act with a view to the best interests of the Trust or Peyto as the case may be, other than interests and relationships arising from shareholding.
- (b) The Committee shall review and reassess this Charter annually.
- (c) All Committee members shall be financially literate (as defined by the TSX or other regulatory authority), or shall become financially literate within a reasonable period of time after appointment to the Committee, and at least one member shall have appropriate financial management experience or expertise.
- (d) The Trust's auditors shall be advised of the names of the Committee members and when appropriate will receive notice of and be invited to attend meetings of the Committee and to be heard at those meetings on matters relating to the auditor's duties.
- (e) The Committee shall meet with the external auditors as it deems appropriate to consider any matter that the Committee or auditors determine should be brought to the attention of the Board or unitholders.
- (f) The Committee shall meet at least four times each year.

- (g) The Committee shall have access to Peyto's senior management and documents as required to fulfill its responsibilities and is provided with the resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities.
- (h) The Committee shall provide open avenues of communication among management, employees, external auditors and the Board.
- (i) The secretary to the Committee shall be the Corporate Secretary or an appointee of the Corporate Secretary.
- (j) Notice of the time and place of every meeting shall be given to each Committee member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.
- (k) A majority of the voting membership of the Committee present in person or by telephone or other electronic telecommunication device shall constitute a quorum.
- (l) The Chief Executive Officer, Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer and external auditor would be expected to be available to attend meetings or portions thereof. The external auditors would meet at least twice annually with the Committee. Others may or may not attend the meetings at the sole discretion of the Committee.
- (m) Minutes of Committee meetings shall be approved by the Committee and sent to all directors of the Board.

III. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- (a) Financial Statements and Other Financial Information

The Committee will review and recommend for approval to the Board financial information that will be made publicly available. This includes:

- (i) the Trust's annual and quarterly financial statements;
- (ii) the Trust's press releases and reports as they relate to the finances of the Trust;
- (iii) the Management Discussion and Analysis;
- (iv) the financial content of the Annual Report;
- (v) the Annual Information Form and any Prospectus or Private Placement Memorandums; and
- (vi) any reports required by regulatory or government authorities as they relate to the finances of the Trust.

The Committee will review and discuss:

- (vii) the appropriateness of accounting policies and financial reporting practices to be adopted by the Trust or Peyto;
- (viii) any significant proposed changes in financial reporting and accounting policies and practices to be adopted by the Trust or Peyto;
- (ix) any new or pending developments in accounting and reporting standards that may effect the Trust or Peyto;
- (x) ascertain compliance with the covenants under loan agreements and Trust Indenture;
- (xi) review the Trust's status as a "mutual fund trust" under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada);
- (xii) management's key estimates and judgments that may be material to financial reporting; and

- (xiii) any other matters required to be reviewed under applicable legal, regulatory or stock exchange requirements.

(b) Risk Management, Internal Control and Information Systems

The Committee will review and obtain reasonable assurance that the risk management, internal control and information systems are operating effectively to produce accurate, appropriate and timely management and financial information. This includes:

- (i) review the Trust's risk management controls and policies;
- (ii) obtain reasonable assurance that the information systems are reliable and the systems of internal controls are properly designed and effectively implemented through discussions with and reports from management and the external auditor;
- (iii) review management steps to implement and maintain appropriate internal control procedures including a review of policies;
- (iv) review adequacy of security of information, information systems and recovery plans;
- (v) monitor compliance with statutory and regulatory obligations;
- (vi) review the appointment of the Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer; and
- (vii) review the adequacy of accounting and finance resources.

(c) External Audit

The Committee will review the planning and results of external audit activities and the ongoing relationship with the external auditor. This includes:

- (i) review and recommend to the Board, for shareholder approval, engagement of the external auditor including, as part of such review and recommendation, an evaluation of the external auditors qualifications, independence and performance;
- (ii) review and recommend to the Board the annual external audit plan, including but not limited to the following:
 - 1. engagement letter;
 - 2. objectives and scope of the external audit work;
 - 3. procedures for quarterly review of financial statements;
 - 4. materiality limit;
 - 5. areas of audit risk;
 - 6. staffing;
 - 7. timetable; and
 - 8. proposed fees.
- (iii) meet with the external auditor to discuss the Trust's quarterly and annual financial statements and the auditor's report including the appropriateness of accounting policies and underlying estimates;
- (iv) review and advise the Board with respect to the planning, conduct and reporting of the annual audit, including but not limited to:
 - 1. any difficulties encountered, or restrictions imposed by management during the annual audit;
 - 2. any significant accounting or financial reporting issue including the resolution of any disagreement between management and the external auditors;
 - 3. the auditor's evaluation of the Trust's system of internal controls, procedures and documentation;

4. the post audit or management letter containing any findings or recommendation of the external auditor, including management's response thereto and the subsequent follow-up to any identified internal control weakness;
 5. assess the performance and consider the annual appointment of external auditors for recommendation to the Board.
- (v) review and receive assurances on the independence of the external auditor;
 - (vi) review the non-audit services to be provided by the external auditor's firm and consider the impact on the independence of the external audit; and
 - (vii) meet periodically with the external auditor without management present.
- (d) Other
- (i) review material litigation and its impact on financial reporting; and
 - (ii) establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Trust regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

IV. ACCOUNTABILITY

The committee shall report its discussions to the Board by distributing the minutes of its meetings and where appropriate, by oral report at the next Board meeting.

V. STANDARDS OF LIABILITY

Nothing contained in this Charter is intended to expand applicable standards of liability under statutory, regulatory or other legal requirements for the Board or members of the Committee. The purposes and responsibilities outlined in these terms of reference are meant to serve as guidelines rather than inflexible rules and the Committee may adopt such additional procedures and standards as it deems necessary from time to time to fulfill its responsibilities.